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THE WASHINGTON BEE.

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The Bee
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IN DEFENSE OF THE NEGRO.

From the Literary Digest.

Something of a sensation seems to have been caused by the indictments of the Southern negro which we lately reprinted (August 31) under the caption, "The Negro in American Politics," from The Globe Quarterly Review, Southern and Northern papers have commented a very lively fashion on the articles of Messrs. Didier and Thorne, and the general verdict appears to be that they have gone too far and made sweeping charges which the facts hardly warrant. The BEE, the Washington organ of the negroes, republished our abstract of the articles and invited its readers to freely reply to it in its columns. In an editorial The BEE said:

"If there ever was an article filled with venom, spite, hatred, and lies, it is this article.

"Notwithstanding what the negro has done for the Southern people during the darkest hours of the late rebellion, they are characterized in this article as being worthless, thieves, liars, immoral, etc.

"It is said that it is natural for the negro to steal, lie, and do other crimes that white people will not do. You may search this world through, and you will not find a more honest, patriotic, loyal, and moral class of people than the despised negro.

"The negro has protected the white people when there was treachery among themselves; the negro was loyal and patriotic to the Southern Confederate and his white mistress when she was afraid to claim what was her own.

"As a soldier the negro was considered the bravest on the field of battle. This is not sentiment, but plain facts which only the demagog will attempt to deny.

"The writer of the article makes wholesale charges, but he has not established one truth by facts or evidence."

The Baltimore Sun deplores the "extremly violent talk" of the anti-negro writer and expresses its confidence that it finds no echo among Southern whites generally. It goes on to say:

"Among the negros, as among the white race, there are good and bad. While in slavery, the negro advanced from the condition of wild and brutal heathen savagery to a comparatively high degree of civilization, and all became professing Christians. Since the emancipation they have continued to advance, and in consequence of the provisions which the white people of the South have made for their education a large proportion of the generation which has grown up in freedom has acquired the art of reading. Some have accumulated property, but not so large a number as had been expected. Mr. Didier considers that the negro in current Southern fiction is a far more amiable personage than he is in real life. He looks forward to the time when, if the present and past rate of increase maintained, the black population of the South will reach seventy millions, which would be in the next fifty or sixty years. It is useless to indulge in these speculations. Time is a great physician, and usually brings his remedies along with the diseases, and in the mean time Providence continues to rule over the affairs of nations."

Referring to Mr. Thorne's statement that the negro "must be reenslaved or driven from the land" in the interests of Southern progress. The Richmond Times, after dwelling on the significance of such confessions from a former abolitionists, says:

"We will do neither. We will go on with that conservative, just course in life that is characteristic of our people, and we will work through the unnecessary and cruel embarrassments that the officious abolitionists have put us under, as reasonable, just men work themselves out of all difficult situations. We will neither shoot the negro nor reenslave him, but we will deal with him fairly and humanely in all things, and after a while he will learn that his true friend is the white man, near whom he lives, and he will sever his alliance with his supposed Northern friends, who can see nothing better to do with him than to shoot or reenslave him.

"How the negro has been so long humbugged by these people is amazing to us. They despise him; when he goes among them they treat him as if were a dog, and they have no use for him whatever except to get his vote to enable them to secure control of the United States Government to use it as a means of oppressing the great body of the American people for the benefit of a few. The negro's real friend is the white people among whom he lives. They have been reared with him: they know him, they like him in his way, they treat him justly, and they want to see him improve his condition."

Judge Albion W. Tourgee, one of the stanchest friends of the negro, replies vigorously in his paper, The Basis, to the charges of Messrs. Didier and Thorne. With reference to the former's accusation that the negro is a habitual liar and thief. Judge Tourgee says:

"Considering the fact that Southern white christian civilization had absolute control of the American negro for two hundred and fifty years, that there is nearly as much white as colored blood in his veins, and that it gave as an excuse for its acts the need of christianizing and civilizing the blacks, this indictment of the result should be as conclusive evidence of the worthlessness of Southern methods and a condemnation of Soutnern christianity. Why should not the colored people be worthless things that are [illegible]? He was reared amid violence, [illegible] two centuries [illegible]ed to marry, [illegible]as not permitted, to have [illegible] anything at all or defend himself or his offspring.

"If the indictment is true, which it is not, the present condition is simply the fruit of that broadcast seeding of inexpressible inquity slavery."

In reply to Mr Thorne, Judge Tourgee, writes as follows:

"If he had been an abolitionist he should have learned that freedom was not the end of slavery's evils, but only of the form of society under which they flourished. The American negro when emanciated was just what Southern white civilization made him, and every dab of color in the lines Mr. Thorn draws mere splatches the face of the civilization he is striving to whitewash.

"It is amusing to see the equanimity with which Mr. Thorne attributes the condition of the South to-day to the negro, and what he deems a heaven-horrifying fact, that 'he will not work.' He seems to forget that there are twice as many white as colored people at the South.

"Why in heaven's name do they not work? Talk about loafers! There are twice as many white as colored loafers at the South and twice as many colored as white men working in her cotton-fields to-day. If the negro will not work, which is not true, he has the example of the white men of the South to justify him in his idleness—an example set by high and low, rich and poor, with commendable zeal every day in the year for three hundred years!"

On this qnestion of "work" The Philadelphia North American writes:

"Has it never occurred to Mr. Thorne that there are white people in the Sonth who might well lend an ear to heaven's call for workers? Has he never reflected that it is the whites of the South who are lazy, and not the negroes alone? Whatever work has been done there has been done by the negroes, either as bound or free, and the statistics indubitably prove that the South is industrially to-day far ahead of its best estate as a slave area. It raises more cotton, more rice, more corn, and more of all things possible to it than ever before, and is growing every year."

"A libel upon a race" is what The St. Paul Dispatch calls the charge of habitnal laziness made against the negro. It says:

"It was the negro, who, during the war, staid at home in thousands of instances and raised corn and cotton for his master who was in the army fighting the negro's friends of the North. It was the negro who without a known instance of violence voluntarily staid on the plantation and fed and protected the white women and children of the South, and had he been the worthless human brute that this modern Solomon pictures, he would have made the fields of that beautiful land run red with the blood of his revenge. If the negro will not work, except under the lash, why is it that from year to year the cotton crop of that region has been increasing by million of bales, and when the cotton crop of 1894 exceeded by far that of any year when the negro was forced to raise it under the lash of the slave-driver? Why, if the negro of the South is a mere worthless loafers, is it that cotton mills are increasing that section with such wonderful rapidity, where his labor, in skilled form, is almost wholly employed in their operation? Thousands of small farms have been alloted to the former slaves and their descendants, and hundreds and thousands of them, by their own industry, are prosperous and independent. Why is it that the white man of that section opposes the migration of the negro and prefers him to any other kind of field labor? It is because he is docile, reliable, and industrious under fair and decent treatment, and not disposed to riotous and disorderly conduct."

SPORTING NEWS.

The decision of the Texas Judge sustaining the contention of the Florida Athletic Club, of Dallas, Texas, that the law licensing boxing at a $500 fee is valid, has been received with much satisfaction by the sporting element throughout the country, and the belief is now current that the great battle is on despite the manifest opposition of the Executive authority of the State. The legislature has settled it.

—

George Godfrey. "Old Chocolate of Chelsea," is reported to matched to box Billy Woods before the Eureka Athletic Club, of Virgtnia some time time month. George is a pitcher that has been to the well pretty often and did not always return intact, but he is still willing to tempt fortune and collar a bit of the coin of the realm. He is unquestionably a clever and game man, but his age is a serious drawback.

—

The Coffee Cooler, whose meteoric career in "merrie England," was suddenly cut short by a swift punch administered by Slavin, has been given another chance by the National Sporting Club of London to retrieve himself. He is matched to fight Creedon, who is, by the way, hard, game, and the cooler, willl have to be up to the mark to score the sturdy Australian.

—

THEATRICAL.

Primrose and West's Big Minstrels held the boards at the National Theatre last week, and the opinion seems to be general that they are a marked improvement over the last show of like character.

A feature of their performance is the Pickaninny Band composed of young boys, and the singing of diminutive Eddie Gray, whose efforts never fail to bring down the house.

—

That the negro is keeping up with the procession "is dead in line;" and a potent factor in the ultimate destiny of his country, find no greater verification than in the fact that in the drama burlesque and vandeville, he is now considered a sine qua non and no show seems complete unless the brother in black is somewhere in evidence.

It has long been conceded that the traditional wit and sparkling humor, the power of mimiery render him peculiarly qualified to amuse theatre goers and no astute manager takes his show on the road without representation from dark town. Lets shake over it.

—

The base ball cranks of the rival cities of Baltimore and Cleveland will have learned ere the publication of these lines what the harvest will be.

Both cities in consequence of the unprecedented closeness of the battle have been fairly bubbling over with excitement and the end and final decision in the championship race will relieve the tension under which they have labored for a month past. I do not love Baltimore, but for the sake of a hat in prospective I favor her chances.

Our crack local club, the Market House will make a trip to Norfolk this Wednesday evening for the purpose of crossing bats with the champions of Virginia. From my knowledge of the base ball capacity of the Virginians I feel safe in predicting that victory for the Washington are already assured.

—

The boys have been returning home from the different summer resorts in large numbers this month, and there is a unanimity of opinion that the season, from a monedary point of view, was least productive in recent years. The best evidence of the truth of that opinion is in comparison with their record of former years, the boys are not "blowing" themselves to any appreciable extent, on the contrary they seem to be like Brev. Fox, he lay low.

—

Patriotism received a decided boost when in the international games between London Athletic Club and N. Y. A. C., the Americans were victors in every contest and there was not even a semblance of a protest from the vanquished visitors expressing as being fairly beaten on their merits.

ROY.

TO IMPROVE THE NECK AND THROAT.

An admirable exercise for expanding the chest and filling out the hollows of neck and throat is to rise upon the tips of the toes at the moment of inhalation and hold the breath, throwing it forcibly against the muscles of throat and neck, while you can count fifteen; then exhale forcibly and come down upon the heels. Repeat ten times night and morning when there are no constricting bands about the body.

These exercises are no modern discovery. Thirteen hundred years before Christ the people of India practiced full, deep breathing at regular intervals, daily, using it as a healing remedy for disease; and it was no secret to the old Greek and Roman physicians, who also prescribed lung gymnastics as curative means. A severe cold can be greatly relieved and quickly cured by conscious breathing; and if taken in the first stages, as soon as the usual symptoms of a cold are felt, it can be thrown off in a half hour's time. Many cases of headache; especially when accompanied by nausea and congestion, are quickly relieved; and phthisis when taken in the incipient stages can always be greatly alleviated, and is often cured, by this simple means.—From "Sanitarian," in Demorest's Magazine for October.

A busy wife, tired of hearing her husband declare that women had nothing to do, made up a little statement of the way she spent her time one year. She had two children and two servants. Here are a few only of the items which silenced the husband once for all: Number of lunches put up, 1,157; meals ordered, 963; desserts prepared, 172; lamps filled and trimmed, 328; rooms dusted (a nine-roomed house), 2,259; dressed children, 786 times; visits received, 879; visits paid, 167; books read, 88; papers read, 553; stories read aloud, 234; games played, 329; church services attended, 125; articles mended, 1,236; articles of clothing made, 120; fancy articles made, 56; letters written, 429; hours at the piano, 20½; hours in Sunday-school work, 208; sick days, 44; amusements attended, 210.—Ladies' Every Saturday.

TARIFF FACTS

For Speakers and Students, or Defender Document No. 9 (160 pages), has just been issued by The American Protective Tariff League. This is perhaps the most valuable document ever published by this organization, and includes full information as to the effect of threatened Free-Trade and the present low Tarift Law. Order by number only. Sent to any address for ten cents. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, Gen. Sec., 135 West 23d Street, New York.

Subscribe for The BEE.

A COLORED SERGEANT.

Noah E. Sedgwick, one of the best-known members of the Metropolitan police force, is being urged by the best element of citizens in the northeast, and some of the richest property owners in that section of the city, as a sergeant.

Officer Sedgwick, as the records will show, has made more arrests and convictions in one month than any two officers in the ninth precinct. He was born in Montgomery County, Md., in 1857; he attended the public schools of this city and taught school in Virginia. He is a man of intelligence, and very quick to detect crime and all wrong-doers when he is put on their trail.

Lieut. James E. Heffner, in whose precinct Sedgwick does duty, speaks of him in the highest terms.

Lieut. Heffner is a man who is liked by every officer under him. He treats his men like they were human and does nothing to make their lives miserable, and on this account he is one of the best liked men on the Metropolitan force.

Sedgwick has made several important arrests and convictions since he has been in the ninth precinct. His most famous arrests were that of Minberger, the notorious Peter Hunter, and Wm. Smith, the pest of the northeast. He also received the reward of $60 for the arrest of a deserter from Fort Myers.

He is to-day one of the most feared officers in the east and one of the most respected among all classes.

So well has he done his duty that the citizens in the northeast, especially the white property owners, want him promoted to a sergeant.

There is no reason why Officer Sedgwick cannot be promoted to a sergeant. He is competent, and there is nothing that can prevent his promotion except his color, and it is not believed that the color prejudice will be strong enough to prevent his superior officers from promoting him to the position the people want him to fill.

Officer Sedgwick is a man of family. His wife is a very interesting and pleasant young woman. His boy is about 14 years old and attends the public schools of this city. He loves his family and is a good provider.

The BEE joins in with the people and recommend to Lieut. Heffner and Major Moore, who have no prejudice on account of color, to appoint Sedgwick sergeant at the next vacancy.

ALABAMA NOTES.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 3, 1895.

Sixty-seven teachers are employed in the academic and industrial departments of the school this year.

The pictorial exhibits of the school, consisting of views of the buildings and of the different departments in connection with the institution, were shipped to Atlanta on the 17th of last month.

An arrangement has been made by which a number of young women here may learn tailoring.

Drawing—architectural, mechanical, and free-hand—is quite an important part of the course of study here. The first two branches named are taught by Mr. Robert R. Taylor, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, Mass., and the latter-named branch is taught by Miss A. F. Gale, of the Salem Normal School, Salem, Mass.

ISAAC FISHER.

THE BEE HIVE DUMPED.

[From the American Star.]

Washington newspaper publishers are getting up in the world. Friend Cooper has removed the Colored American's old hat and put on a regular "Dunlap" headgear, while Brother Chase politely dumped the "old hive" and procured a brand new hive with artistic cells, and of course the Bee is humming. Both papers are beautiful. We like to see it, if we can't.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE.

There is at 348 Pennsylvania avenue a hotel kept for the accommodation of the travelling public. With a single exception, it is probably the oldest established house in the District. Way back in the early part of the last decade, when the colored office-holder was no unimportant factor in the Capital City's social glimmer, when the Southern statesman of color was a familiar figure on the avenue, when the coin of the realm could be easily entrapped, and as easily disposed of, the Philadelphia House was the centre of gravity, the Mecca to which all good pilgrims journeyed. Indeed, in the halcyon days of long ago, in the spacious billiard room attached to the hotel one could see the creme de la creme of society engaged in the pleasant pastime of pushing the ivories or quaffing the delectable compounds so artistically mixed at this popular resort. Office-holders have come and gone, social stars have furnished a brilliant pyrotechnic show and disappeared below the horizon—forgotten—but the Philadelphia House lives on, untrammetled by adverse criticism and impervious to the poisonous shafts of prejudice in the house of its friends. Peter B. Meredith is still the guiding star in the management of the house, and he is assisted by Jesse K. Roy, the well-known sporting correspondent.

MASONIC CHIT CHAT,

AND

STROLLS AMONG THE CRAFTSMEN.

There is no fear of a relaxation of the enthusiasm among the young men who are now coming into the fraternity; they show a disposition to master in every minute particular the details of the workshop and the mysteries of the craft. Such a state of affairs presage for the institution its continuance on the right of the line when it comes to working for the common cause of humanity.

°°

Samuel Piper, of the P. O. Department and Social Lodge No. 1, is youthful in appearance and make-up, except when he adorns his chin with McGinty whiskers, but when it comes to knowing the principles and purposes of the craft, go and see Sam, he will do to tie to; bright boy that.

°°

The two dromios of this jurisdiction, the two undivided and inseparable compamions, are Sergt. Gabriel Duncan and Piper. If you see Duncan you have only to look around and Piper is coming. They contend against each other only in the acquirement of Masonic proficiency and skill. Verily they are a great team of willing workers.

°°

Prince Hall Lodge, the latest acquisition to the ranks, promises to become in time the bright particular star in the masonic firmament. On its roster appear names of many of Washington's most brilliant young men, and it would be inconsistent to expect anything but good square work at their hands. The fact, however, that they have formed a lodge almost within their own circle should not tempt them to anything like exclusiveness, and they must not lose sight of the fact that wherever man has a habitat, wherever language is spoken, "a man's a man for a' that," and a Mason is a Mason all over the world.

°°

The arrangements of the A. A. S. R. to accompany the G. A. R. excursion to Fortress Monroe and contiguous points, and to assist in laying the corner stone of the new masonic hall at Norfolk, were rather hurried of necessity, and while there will be no outpouring of the craft, there will be enongh, I am sure, to make a reputable showing. I have had the pleasure of meeting some of the workmen in Norfolk, and I am sure that they will make it pleasant for the visiting craftsmen.

°°

Dr. Phillip Brooks, K. T., is the Lord Chesterfield of this jurisdiction; his polished manner, suavity and uniform courtesy easily entitles him to that distinction. The doctor finds time, in spite of the arduous and exacting labor incident to a large and extensive practice, to devote to the Mysteries of the Temple, and there is no more cheerful worker along all Masonic lines than he.

°°

Dr. Wilder, who has been resently elevated to the "peerage," so to speak, enjoys a large and remunerative practice as he deserves, and all East Washington swear by him.

Combined with an all-embracing knowledge of the materia medica, he has a courtliness of manner that has won him a host of friends, and is a sure augury of his future professional success.

°°

George Newman is a workman of sterling worth and great capacity. George is continually bubbling over with good humor, and is the life of any party that he is in. Can't forget Saint John's day, George. Hey?

ROY.

The entertainment given at the residence of Dr. A. W. Tancil last Monday afternoon in the interest of the International and Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., was a very successful affair.

The mother of Mrs. Martha Chase, of Madison street, has returned to Rockville, Md. While here her health was much improved hy undergoing treatment at the Freedman's Hospital.

The exercises at the Nineteenth St. Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon were very interesting. The temperance speech by Mrs. Platt and others were masterly. Mr. W. C. Elkins and Mrs. Brooks sang a solo, and the choir rendered excellent music.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE DOOMED

SOUTH CAROLINA MAY AMEND ITS CONSTITUTION TO-DAY.

Convention Now in Session at Columbia Which May Give a Decisive Vote at Any Moment—General Qualification Against Illiteracy to be Construed Entirely by the White Officials—Governor Tillman in Full Control of the Convention—Negro Schools to be Hampered so That Illiteracy Among the Blacks will Increase.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 30.—The Constitutional Convention which is sitting in this city to amend the Constitution and disfranchise the 700,000 negroes of the State and forever put the government in the hands of the less than half a million white population, are considering and will in all probability adopt an article that will accomplish the desired purpose under the disguise of an illiteracy clause. Senator Tillman is in full control of the convention.

The following are the principal clauses of the proposed article:

"The person applying for registration must be able to read and write any section of this Constitution or must show that he owns and pays taxes on $300 worth of property in this State provided that at the rat registration under this Constitution and up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age who can read a clause in the Constitution or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer shall be eligible to register and become electors.

"A certified record of every illiterate person thus registered, sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the clerk of court and one in the office of the Secretary of State on or before January 1, 1898.

"Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified may be registered, provided he can both read and write any section of this Constitution or can show that he owns and has paid taxes during the previous year on property in the State assessed at $300 or more.

"The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all qualified electors and shall prescribe the manner of holding elections and of ascertaining the results of the same, provided that each of the two parties casting the highest number of votes at the preceding election shall have representation on the Board of Managers at each precinct and on the Board of County Canvassers in each county."

By this amendment no whites will be disfranchised, as the registration officers can register the whole white vote under the clause permitting the registration of any elector who can understand any section of the Constitution when it is read to him. The registration officers are the sole judges of the applicant's ability to understand the article read, and from their decision there is no appeal.

It is estimated that 30,000 negroes will be disfranchised by the new Constitution.

It is agreed that all possible barriers shall be placed in the way of negro schools. The disposition of the school money is to be taken from the taxpayer and left to the trustees of the school districts. The school term for the blacks, which is now but four months, is to be still further shortened, while that for the white schools is to be lengthened to six months.

CATHOLIC EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

It Will Open in Washington Wednesday With Impressive Ceremonies.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The Eucharistic Congress of the Catholic Church will convene in this city on Wednesday and some of the most distinguished dignitaries of the church will be present. The sessions will be held at the Catholic University. On the occasion of the opening of the congress pontifical high mass will be celebrated by Mgr. Satolli, the Papal ablegate.

On Thursday evening there will occur the most picturesque part of the ceremonies attending the congress. This will be the hour of adoration of the blessed sacrament in the University chapel, concluding with a procession through the grounds of the University, and a benediction. As it is likely that the congress will not finish the reading of the papers until after sunset, this procession will probably be conducted at night, as was the case at Notre Dame. If so, the procession will be the finest thing of the kind ever seen here. Each of the archbishops, bishops and attending priests will appear in their robes, each carrying a lighted taper. The grounds will be illuminated with electric lights. The services of the congress will conclude with the benediction.

W. W. WEMPLE FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Schenectady County Republicans Nominate a Ticket.

Schenectady, Sept. 30.—Daniel G. Vedder, chairman of the Republican County Committee, called the County Convention to order on Saturday and nominated Judge Austin A. Yates as chairman. F. L. Sauter and James Yelverton were appointed secretaries.

After the credentials of the delegates had been presented, G. W. Freleigh, of Niskayuna, made a speech in favor of the renomination of Thomas W. Winne for Assemblyman. Louis Cohen moved that Mr. Winne be nominated by acclamation. The motion was carried without dissent.

R. J. Landon moved for a formal ballot for a candidate for the office of District Attorney. The ballot resulted in W. W. Wemple receiving 75 votes and Walter Briggs 18. Mr. Wemple's nomination was made unanimous, and a resolution favoring the canal improvement bonds was carried.

With the appointment of a new County Committee the convention adjourned.

The medical department of Howard University opened last Tuesday evening with a large attendance.

Send in your fall advertisements at once.

Do you want good and first-class job work done? If so, call at this office.

They Say

Advertise in the BEE.

The Afro-Americans in this city read the BEE.

C. Maurice Smith will be the coming legal light in this city.

Models for aspiring youth can be seen at the office of the Bee's local contemporary.

If the Kansas tenderfoot is not sent home as a pauper within a few months the Bee will swallow itself.

Bob Key has been convinced that all men are not truthful.

Too much friendship on the part of those who denounce others will do for knaves.

Bob is a good fellow, but he is surrounded by sneaks.

A hint to the wise is sufficient.

When the time comes these professed friends will be weighed in the balances and found wanting.

The fences in Missippi are being fixed up.

The book of H. C. Bruce is an apology for Southern white people.

Booker T. Washington's speech was another apology for Southern outrages.

When Southern white people applaud a thing you can depend on it that it is a bait of Southern fancy.

Dr. Williams has issued his annual report.

Riley's and Paynter's book will soon make their appearances.

The politicians are in the soup.

They are looking for a candidate.

There will be music in the air.

Don't be alarmed when you hear a noise.

Lynch will head the Mississippi delegation to the next republican convention.

If you want to advertise send to the Bee.

The policemen ought to be protected.

The court should be careful how it convicts an officer of the law.

There is music in the air.

The Gregory case is still hanging fire.

November is the time for the trustee meeting.

Be truthful and honest in your dealings with men.

The whiskey men are not being treated fairly.

Why should a man's license be taken from him because a few temperance cranks say so?

No extreme temperance man should be allowed on the board.

Judges should construe deeds more liberally.

Will Tom Reed be President, is what the politicians want to know.

The Bee is the paper after all.

You should know a thing before you speak it.

A colored sergeant is what the people in the East want.

Some efficient colored officer should be made sergeant.

N. E. Sedgwick is the man to be appointed sergeant.

Inspector Hollinberger is a wise, patriotic officer.

He never gets excited, and he knows just what to do when he is dealing with crooks.

He is honest, which is in his favor in making up a good man.

Lem Weedon will do nothing wrong to his fellow-men.

Detective Boyd has a host of friends.

Ed. Horn knows a thing or two.

Have you heard the news?

Bill Brooker is being urged for the chairmanship of the republican central committee.

Bob Keys will come up smiling, notwithstanding the stabs of his political friends.

Treachery is the characteristics of some men.

You may feed and clothe your enemies, but they will knife you if they can.

The more you do for friends the worse they will treat you.

In union there is strength.

Jesse Roy is authority on sporting news.

The Market House Club ought to take a rest after the Richmond defeat.

It was a complete sell out.

Fifteen to 5 in the seventh inning, and then could not win.

Let the club go in for repairs.

Now is the winter of our discontent, which will make District candidates for delegates spend money.

It will be cold, and the hungry politicians who carry their districts in the palm of their hands will need fire to keep themselves warm.

To be or not to be a delegate is the question that is disturbing the minds of the candidates.

Conscience makes cowards of us all, but when you want to be a delegate you throw away that conscience and spend your money.

A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse, if some of the candidates could only know how to get around the ward politicians.

Hamlet, I am thy father's ghost, but I cannot see my way clear to shell, but $2,500 to be elected from the District.

The boy stood on the burning deck, wondering if he should jump in the water or become a candidate for empty honors.

"I go, but I shall return, and by that time I shall make up my mind whether I shall expend to the boodler or not."

Great scott, read the Bee next week if you want something rich.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE DEDICATED.

New University at Washington to Enroll Students To-Morrow.

Washington, Oct. 1.—McMahon Hall, the central building in what is to constitute the Catholic University, will be dedicated this afternoon. Monsignor Satolli will make the opening address, and will be followed by Cardinal Gibbons. The latter will officiate, also, in the formal dedication. Beside the foregoing, many of the archbishops, bishops and clergy from various parts of the country will participate, including Archbishop Corrigan, of New York; Archbishop Williams, of Boston; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Archbishop Areland, of Ashland, and other high representatives of the church.

The new schools are to embrace a Department of Philosophy, with Professor E. A. Pace as dean, and a Department of Social Sciences and Law, with Professor W. C. Robinson, late chief lecturer of the Yale Law School, as dean. The actual work of the schools begins in McMahon Hall tomorrow, when, at 9 o'clock, students will be enrolled by the registrar, and at 4 o'clock the faculty hold its first meeting for organization and beginning work.

The handsome structure dedicated to-day has cost a little short of half a million dollars, and the entire amount was given by Monsignor McMahon. He is now 75 years old, and has been fifty-three years a priest.

MANY LIVES LOST ON THE LAKES.

Vessels Wrecked or Stranded by the Heavy Gales Prevailing.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Many reports of damage and loss of life on the lakes in the storm of Saturday and Sunday reached here last night. Only one local fatality is reported—that of Captain Andrew Johnson, of the schooner John Raber, who was drowned off Dane Park, while endeavoring to reach land to secure a tug to save his vessel.

Following are additions to the list of boats missing or lost:

John Raber, schooner, ashore at Whiting, Ind.

Lady Franklin, barge, ashore at Hammond's Bay; probably a total loss.

Lilly May, barge, wrecked at East Whitefish Point.

City of Paris, ashore on Flat Rock, Copper Harbor.

Elma, schooner, foundered in Munising Bay and crew of eight lost.

C. B. Jones, schooner, foundered off Whitefish Point; crew supposed to have been lost.

Tug Buoyton, from Sault Ste. Marie, went to assistance of schooner C. B. Jones; reported missing.

Steamers Matoa and Masaba, of the Minnesota line, thought to be ashore at Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OPENS AT DORP.

Large Attendance at the Meeting of Schenectady County Educators.

Schenectady, Oct. 1.—At the institute this morning, Miss Kate Stoneman, of Albany, appeared as instructor in drawing, and the conductor gave instruction in fractions. This afternoon at 4 o'clock Principal W. T. Becker, of Mount Pleasant school, speaks on the subject of "Vocal Music in the School." In the evening, Conductor Bugbee will lecture on "Some Phases of Education."

The institute opened yesterday afternoon at the Court House, with a registered attendance of seventy-five teachers. The first period was taken up by Conductor Percy I. Bugbee, his subject being "Discipline." Professor Bugbee also occupied the last period, in which he spoke and drew opinions from the teachers on the subject of "Methods."

In the evening an informal meeting was held, during which the teachers were addressed by Principal W. L. Mills, of Delanson; John Bigsbee, of Duanesburg, and others.

CLEVELAND ON SCHOFIELD.

The President Praises Him in the Order of Retirement.

Washington, Oct. 1.—In his order retiring Lieutenant-General Schofield, which was issued yesterday, President Cleveland says:

"It is with much regret that the President makes the announcement that the country is thus to lose from the command of its army this distinguished general, who has done so much for its honor and efficiency. His gallantry in war challenges the admiration of his countrymen, while they will not fail to gratefully remember and appreciate how faithfully he has served his country in times of peace by his splendid and successful performance of civil as well as military duty."

WOMAN'S WAYS AND DOINGS.

Beatrice Harraden begs neckties from her male friends and makes them into crazy quilts.

It is said that Mrs. Hetty Green's one and only ambition is to make her son the wealthiest man in the world.

The Japanese despise women who become intoxicated. Consequently it is rarely that a woman of Japan is seen drunk.

"What the new woman wants to learn," says the Manayunk philosopher, "is to buy a larger shoe and a smaller hat."

It will behoove the ladies to make the most of their leap-year privileges next year, for a leap year will not come again till 1904.

A wealthy Parsee is erecting a hospital for women in India, at a cost of 50,000 rupees, the foundation stone of which has been laid by the Countess of Elgin.

Lady Habberton, inventor of the divided skirt, has a new fad. She contends that female servants should wear knickerbockers, as such costume facilitates movements.

Mrs. Alice Shaw, the whistler, who was once all the rage in London and Paris, is now puckering her lips for the entertainment of the habitues of a Berlin music hall.

Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris adheres to the fashion of hair-dressing which prevailed when she was a young girl—the style which banged the hair across the forehead as men did in Florence in Raphael's time.

The mother of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist, is a gentle, old-fashioned Englishwoman, who lives entirely for her son and his pretty young sister. Mrs. Beardsley regards him with reverential admiration.

Mrs. Clio Hinton Huneker, who is to receive $10,000 for her Fremont statue which she was commissioned to execute by the "Associated Pioneers" of California, is said to be only twenty-four years old. She is a pupil of St. Gaudens.

Mrs. Muller, an English woman, speared a wild boar at a "pig stick" at Tangier the other day. She is an excellent horsewoman, but her achievement with an eighteen-foot spear has created great excitement and admiration in Morocco.

Daniel Webster's sister-in-law, the widow of his brother, Ezekiel Webster, is living at Concord, N. H., and is nearly ninety-four years of age. She was married August 2, 1825, and has been a widow over sixty-six years, her husband having died April 10, 1829.

Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder is a prominent member of the New York association of women opposed to the extension of suffrage. She says that in three weeks it enlisted a membership of over 7,000, more than half of whom were working women.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"Are you for silver or gold?" asked the statesman. "That depends," replied the politician. "Which have you got?"—Chicago Evening Post.

"Gray has had a good deal of experience as a dramatist has he not?" "Yes, Indeed. Spoiled more French plays than any other man in the business."—Brooklyn Life.

Amiable Visitor—"And this is the baby, is it? Why, it's the very image of its father. Cynical Uncle—Well, it needn't mind that, if only it has good health.—Tit-Bits.

Little Girl—Oh, mamma, come quick! Mamma—Mercy! What is the matter? Little Girl—There's a mouse in the kitchen, and the poor cat is there all alone."—Tit-Bits.

Jones—"Curry is an awfully unfortunate fellow. Jackson—That so? Jones—Yes; he snores so loud that he always wakes the baby, then the baby cries so loud he wakes Curry, so they have to walk together.—Scribner's.

Jinks—Smithson strikes me as being a sort of religious broker; but I'm blamed if I can tell whether he's a bull or a bear. Filkins—Why not? Jinks—Because he's long on countenance and short on works.—Harlem Life.

Mr. Fogg—Oh, yes, Miss Della Sart is a fine elocutionist. She reads so naturally and every word is uttered with such distinctness! Mr. Fogg—H'm! Reads distinctly and naturally does she? Well, all I've got to say is, she is no elocutionist.—Boston Transcript.

Apropos of boasters, Dean Hole tells a story of an acquaintance of his at Oxford who once wrote him a note beginning, "My dear Countess," and then, scratching out "Countess," substituted "Hole." Whereupon the dean, not to be outdone, began his reply, "My dear Queen," and then drew his pen through "Queen" and substituted "Dick."—Household Words.

"I licked him," said the boy mournfully. "I licked him good, an' now there are a couple of big fellows in the next street jest a-layin' for me to lick me 'cause I licked him." "My son," said the father earnestly, seeing an opportunity to impress a lesson in international politics upon the boy, "now you realize the position that Japan is in."—Chicago Tribune.

IT'S JUST LIKE A WOMAN.

To try independence, succeed in it, but prefer it not.

To faint at mice and spank tigers with a broomstick.

To keep nine commandments more easily than the tenth.

To value a baby above the world; or a pug above a baby.

To scold about little troubles and be brave about big ones.

To toil life long for social position, or throw it away for love in an instant.

To look at the most undeserving of men through the kindly spectacles of pity.

To overestimate their own beauty far less than they underestimate their own goodness.

To retain despite many bitter experiences the trust of a good heart in human nature.—New York Recorder.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has paid $75,000 for a fireplace in his Newport residence. There seems to be no doubt that he has got money to burn.

Carrol D. Wright says: "Hunger has caused more men to commit petty crimes than anything else." Of 6,958 homicides in 1890, 5,100 had no trades.

Sarah Grand married at sixteen and for some time lived with her husband in China. Since then she has traveled much in Japan with no escort but her maid.

Darwin was a great smoker, and though he reads everything the papers had to say against the cigarette, he was rarely seen without one in his fingers or his lips.

John D. Rockefeller said not long ago that his great ambition in life is to accumulate a fortune of $500,000,000. He made a good start toward it in the late oil flurry.

Queen Victoria's daily menu is written in French, with the exception of the single item "roast beef," which is loyally and uncompromisingly English, as befits a national dish.

The Austrian Emperor created a sensation in Vienna the other evening by appearing at a theatre. It was the first time he had been seen in a playhouse since the tragic death of his son.

Sir Bache Cunard, who married Miss Maude Burke, of New York, is the second baronet of his line. In marrying an American girl, Sir Bache has followed the laudable example of his father.

Deaf, dumb, blind and an imbecile, the Earl of Arundel, heir to the oldest, richest and proudest peerage in England, is not to be envied by any healthy man who can earn a dollar a day and enjoy it.

Edward S. Holden, director of the Lick Observatory, announces that he has raised nearly all the $5,000 needed to secure the famous Crossley reflector, for transportation, etc. With this addition the Mount Hamilton astronomical equipment will be unequaled in the world.

Maria Louise's son by her chamberlain, Count Neipperg, whom she married after Napoleon's death, has just died near Vienna. He was Prince William of Montenuovo, an Italianized form of Neuberg (Neipperg), and was seventy-four years old. He survived his brother, the King of Rome, sixty-three years.

In London the other day Mr. E. Matthews, aged seventy-two, and Miss Mary Bright, aged eighty-six, were married. It was explained that the happy bridegroom had been courting the bride for upward of twenty-five years, but that their marriage was delayed because they could not agree on the question what religious persuasion the children should be brought up in.

ABOUT EATING.

In good eating there is happiness.—Apicius.

Thou shouldst eat to live, not live to eat.—Cicero.

A rich man may eat when he will, but a poor man when he can.—Diogenes.

Eating to repletion is bad; but what we eat should be good of its kind.—Dr. S. S. Fitch.

It is not the eating, but the inordinate desire thereof, that ought to be blamed.—St. Augustine.

In eating it is a great fault for a man to be ignorant of the measure of his own stomach.—Seneca.

Animals feed, man eats; tell me what you eat, and how you eat, and I will tell you what you are; the man of intellect alone knows how to eat.—B. Savarin.

Eat not for the pleasure thou mayest find therein; eat to increase thy strength; eat to preserve the life which thou hast received from heaven.—Confucius.

THE WOMAN OF THE PERIOD.

When women don't know what etiquette would demand they kiss each other.—Atchison Globe.

A gold thimble is as good as any for a girl who cannot darn her own stockings.—New Orleans Picayune.

We are patiently waiting for the new woman to tackle the old servant girl question.—Washington Post.

The ladies have organized a good government club. The ladies ought to be experts in good government, especially the married ladies.—Baltimore American.

The coming woman may solve all the intricate political problems, but no man will ever be able to understand the philosophy of spring house cleaning.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

A good advertisement never sleeps.—West Union Gazette.

The true art of memory is the art of attention.—Johnson.

It is easier to believe in someone than in something, because the heart reasons more than the mind.—Eunece.

Despondency is ingratitude; hope is God's worship.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Reason shows itself in all occurrences of life; whereas the brute makes no discovery of such talent, but in what immediately regards his own preservation or the continuance of his species.—Addison.

MODERN PROVERBS.

The new woman is an old problem.

A woman's freedom does not consist in bloomers.

It is not the ballot, but the caucus, that rules this country.

A man may not like the fashion of his nose, but he follows it.

A pretty girl with a new hat comes near to answering affirmatively the question whether life is worth living.

The art of making money does not usually coexist with the habit of making friends.

Storm warnings were first given early in the last century.

MIMICRY AND REASON.

Indications That the Monkey is Endowed With a Share of Each.

"That the monkey possesses intelligence to a considerable degree is probably true," said a hotel proprietor who has a small menagerie on his premises. "I believe, however, much of the intelligence with which that animal is credited is due to his love of mimicry or imitation.

"The other day two young men, with two young girls, were at the monkey's cage feeding him peanuts. One of the girls was chewing gum, and one of the men suggested that she give the monkey some, expecting that if he took it in his mouth it would stick to his teeth, and he would make sorry work of trying to chew it. The girl at once parted with the sweet morsel she was so industriously chewing, extending it toward the cage. The monkey grabbed it instantly and put it into his mouth, but instead of chewing it or attempting to, began pulling it out in small ribbons, as children are frequently seen to do. When he had it all out of his mouth he rolled it into a compact ball between his hands, threw it into his mouth and began the operation again. He appeared to enjoy the performance as much as his visitors. That was imitation."

"That's all right," rejoined another, "but I had an experience with that same monkey wherein he displayed intelligence. I was by the cage smoking one day, and I thought to annoy him by blowing smoke in his face. I was much surprised to find that instead of being annoyed he enjoyed it, as was evidenced by his edging up as near me as possible to receive the smoke in larger volumes. Soon he began scratching himself at the point where most of the smoke came against him. When I had smoked one side for a few minutes he would turn squarely round to have the other side treated in the same way. Then he sat up directly in front of me and received the smoke squarely in the face and neck. I don't know whether he held his breath, but he did not cough, sneeze or wince a particle. To complete the job he sat with his back toward me, and it would have done you good to see him throw his hind feet over his back and scratch. It made me think of the kickers of a hay tedder in motion. Now, that monkey knew, through some sort of intelligence, that nothing will send fleas and other insects to the surface or stupefy them as effectively as tobacco smoke."—Utica Observer.

Publicity.

Newspaper notoriety has a peculiar charm for a large number of people. The mere fact of seeing their names printed—really printed in a real newspaper—gives them a kind of satisfaction that they cannot obtain in any other way. The love of newspaper notoriety seems to be born in people. It is no acquired, for you find it in the youngsters whose age would permit them to have gotten no farther in the vanities of this world tha a faculty for swearing. A newspaper reporter underdstands this vanity of people better than any one else, for he has to deal with it continually. And it would be a very dull man who would not be able to turn it to his advantage very often.

The other day a fond parent who labors upon a daily newspaper of Pittsburg went home to find his young hopeful about to engage in a fist fight with a youngster of the neighborhood. He did not stop to question the right or hte wrong of the quarrel, for, his perception being naturally quick, he saw that his son's opponent had by far the advantage of his adversary in size and muscle. In fact, he saw that his son was in a fair way to be made to do the duty of a street sweeper. Of course it was his duty to stop such a disgraceful proceeding as a street fight, especially under the circumstances mentioned. But his interfering with the would-be fighters in no way appeased the wrath or the thirst for gore of the large boy. For, as he moved away, the big fellow turned and said:

"Never mind, Bill, I'll lick yer yet into a jelly when yer pop's not around."

This made the parent a little anxious, as he knew that an onslaught meant a sure victory for the other side, and as he could not be around always to protect his son he took advantage of the knowledge of human nature which his profession had given him.

A crowd of young boys had gathered around to see what they thought was going to be a fight, and as one of the antagonists, after being interfered with, walked away, their faces assumed looks of disappointment, but the father soon brightened them up.

"Say, boys," said he, "do you want your names to be printed in the paper?"

Immediately a chorus of "You bet I do's" greeted him.

"Well," continued the father, "if you boys will band together and see that that big fellow doesn't lick Billy I will put every one of your names in the paper to-morrow morning."

That is why one of the morning papers published the next day an item which ran: "The Blank Athletic Club was organized yesterday. The principal members are——." Then came all the names of the boys who had sworn protection to the newspaper man's son.—Harper's Bazar.

Petrified Oysters.

A bed of petrified oysters has been found on the top of Big Mountain, just back of Forkston, Wyoming County. A short time since A. Judson Stark and William N. Reynolds, Jr., of Lafayette College, amateur geologists of Tunkhannock, spent a day on the mountain and brought back a fine collection of the petrified bivalves. Some of the specimens are of mammoth size—one in Mr. Reynolds's possession measuring 22 inches long by 9 inches wide and weighing 40 pounds. The specimens range in all sizes, from this down to the ordinary edible oyster of the present time. Some of the specimens show the eye of the oyster perfectly, and in all of them the meat is easily removed from the shell. The bed seems to be confined to a small mound, resting on a broad plateau, at the extreme top of the mountain, near the Sullivan County line.—Wilkesbarre (Pa.) correspondence to the Philadelphia Ledger.

Work on the Acropolis.

After repairing the damage done to the Parthenon, the Athenian Archaeological Society will begin excavating the lower slopes of the Acropolis.

Half a loaf is better than no vacation.

CURRENT CURIOS.

Sunflower stalks are now converted into paper.

There are 74,328 registered pupils in the city of Boston.

There are 6,003 pieces in the modern high-grade locomotive.

When ants are unusually busy foul weather may be expected.

Asphalt is a combustible, mineral pitch of a brownish color.

There is a society in Egypt whose object is to drive foreigners out of the country.

To ascend Mont Blanc costs about $50, as there must by law be two guides and a porter to each person.

The atmosphere is so clear in Zululand that it is said objects can be seen by starlight at a distance of seven miles.

A new magazine rifle invented by an Italian fires 20 cartridges automatically without requiring any change of position on the part of the soldier.

An odd monument, in the shape of a Roxbury pudding stone weighing 13,000 pounds, has just been placed over the grave of Samuel Jones, at Kennebunkport, Me.

German experiments have confirmed the fact that there is a zone around fog signals, within which the sound cannot be heard, a fact first demonstrated in the United States.

At many of the destinations of carrier pigeons men are placed whose business it is to shoot down those birds with messages who circle round the air and waste time in alighting.

The oldest steam engine in the country went through a recent fire in Savannah, but was dug out of the ruins all right, and will be exhibited in Atlanta. It was built by James Watt.

There is a peculiar superstition attached to London theatres, that should any one whistle in the dressing room, the actor or actress nearest the door will lose his or her position at the theatre.

Burglars who entered a Connecticut mansion the other night, not finding any silverware or jewelry, exhibited their dissatisfaction by smashing nearly all the door panels and the furniture and tearing up the carpets.

London has maintained for many years pre-eminence in the fur trade. American and Russian buyers both visit the city to buy furs originally taken in their own respective countries. The sales amount to £4,000,000 a year.

For a short distance a lion or a tiger can outrun a man, and can equal the speed of a fast horse, but they lose their wind at the end of half a mile at the most. They have little endurance, and are remarkably weak in lung power.

The British crown is made up of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, pearls and emeralds, set in silver and gold bands. It weighs 39 ounces and 5 pennyweight, troy. In it there are 3,452 diamonds, 273 pearls, 9 rubies, 17 sapphires and 11 emeralds.

One consequence of the battle of the Yalu is the proposal made in Europe of establishing a naval Red Cross Society, whose vessels, painted in some distinctive color, shall accompany hostile fleets and pick up the crews of vessels sunk in action.

Horseflesh is largely eaten in Alsace. The retailers sell the choice cuts for about fourpence per pound, and the ordinary for three pence. A large quantity is used in the manufacture of sausages. All horses before and after being killed are strictly examined.

In Malta bees are plentiful, and bee stings are in such repute as a cure for rheumatism that resort to this primitive method of inoculation has been in common practice in several cases for generations, the results, it is said, having been most satisfactory to the patients.

Although a rubber horseshoe has been invented for use on icy pavements, nothing satisfactory seems to have been found for horses compelled to travel upon wet asphalt. It is noticeable that horses accustomed to asphalt learn the trick of steping carefully, as men learn to walk with stiffened ankles on ice.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Beautiful women can do as they please, but a plain woman must please to do a great deal.

There is one thing to the credit of the devil—he never at any time did business in his wife's name.

The man who robs Peter to pay Paul usually intends to strike Paul for a larger loan later on.—Puck.

A man's curiosity never reaches the female standard until some one tells him his name was in yesterday's paper.

Some men are like blotters. They may bear the impress of a hundred good things, and yet they are worthless.

"Help! help!" cried the man who was being robbed. "Calm yourself," said the highwayman. "I don't need any assistance."

She—I am not afraid of bloomers. I have nothing to conceal. He—I would stick to skirts if I were you.—Detroit Tribune.

Invincible fidelity, good humor and complacency of temper outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.

"I will withdraw my suit," remarked young Jobson, as he counted up his cash and found that it corresponded with the sum on his pawn ticket.

"I will withdraw my suit," remarked young Jobson, as he counted up his cash and found that it corresponded with the sum on his pawnticket.—Boston Courier.

It has been well said that no man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when to-morrow's burden is added to to-day's that the weight is more than he can bear.

"When I first took hold of this place," said the new proprietor of the grocery store on the corner, "it was doing absolutely nothing, and now the business has doubled."

A good man, who has seen much of the world, and is not tired of it, says, "The grand essentials to happiness are something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

"The coffee is richer in color this morning than usual," remarked the typewriter boarder. "There were heavy rains up the river yesterday and the water is muddy," explained the star boarder.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

At a lecture on "The Decline of Nature," the eloquent orator (?) to declaim, "Where are the Chaucers, the Shakespeares and Miltons and Dickens and Macaulays? Where are they?" and a voice answered from the gallery, "All dead."

The popular round waists, full sleeves and flaring skirts will continue with us this autumn.

The renewal of Marie Antoinette styles, has affected some of the latest designs in silken goods.

Skirts of immense weight will not be carried around as heretofore.

The most fashionable skirt is interlined to the knee only.

Belts, collars, and cuffs have all taken a change and by their effects change the old gown into a very attractive new one.

Two novelties in sleeves have quite hidden the leg of mutton design.

Velvet, silk. or satin will be worn with woolen goods.

Plald silk sleeves, crush belt and collar will prettily remodel many last year gowns.

Plaid that are French, rather than Scotch in design are worn, and are considered stylish,

A new idea is a genuine stock of satin cut bias eight iches wide, hemmed, the ends pointed and passed from the front to the back of the neck and then brought to the front again, where they are tied in a smart little bow.

Three godet plaits at the back and two on each side form a stylish shirt.

For a stout figure a narrow front ts liked, and a pretty style has the sides apparently lapped over to the front and held down by three clusters of three large buttons.

It is quite stylish to line the godet skirts with morreen and no other lining, binding every seem.

Skirts should clear the ground and not drop at the centre in the back.

The short corsage pointed front and back, is worn by stout figures.

Short revers are worn also large sailor collars of silk or velvet that end in two points at the belt.

Button trim the centre box plait, also fasten belts and are put near the shoulders and belt of ribbon braces that end in a fluffy bow on the shoulders.

Jet buttons edged with rhine stones are worn on black gowns for ornaments as they are no longer an article of general utility.

In lining a circular skirt, cut the lining straight on the sides where the round curve comes, this presents sagging to a great degree, except for crepon which ought not to be cut in this style.

Henrietta cloth is never out of style for children dresses and ladies tea gowns.

Princess gowns and effects are worn fastened in the back by young ladies, others have them hooked up on the left side.

Crushed belts are only three inches wide and are of bias cut silk, satin, or velvet tied on the left side.

Velvet ribbon are given a special vogue this winter, from No. 9 up to almost like a sash ribbon.

Whether the collar is to be turn over one or a folded one, it must be very high and have the air of perfection.

Soft woolen suitings in the blue and green plaids, make very smart looking street dresses, provided the wearer has a tall slender figure.

Light weight cloth with a smooth surface bid fair to be popular, and as they drape easily, are very pretty.

Crepons will be worn all during the season, but have not the very heavy curve, fancied in the past.

LOUIS STERN'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

New York Banker's Case Will Not be Reopened by Prince Luithold.

Munich, Oct. 1.—The Augsburger Abend Zeitung to-day announced that it had learned upon good authority that the Regent of Bavaria, Prince Luithold, has declined definitely to entertain the appeal of Louis Stern, of New York, who was sentenced to imprisonment for two weeks, and to pay a fine of 600 marks, for having insulted Baron von Thuengen, the Deputy Commissioner of the Spa at Kissingen.

COUNTER DEMONSTRATION AT ROME.

Pilgrimages Requested by the Pope in a Circular Letter to Bishops.

Rome, Oct. 1.—A report is current here that the Vatican has privately issued a circular letter to the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world requesting them to organize a large number of pilgrimages to Rome as a counter demonstration to the recent fetes celebrating the unity of Italy.

Union College Class Elects Officers.

Schenectady, Oct. 1.—The Sophomore class at Union College held its annual election of officers yesterday afternoon, considerable interest being taken in the event. The votes when counted showed the following result: President, W. Yates; vice-president, Swann; secretary, Rogers; treasurer, P. B. Yates; foot ball manager, Chricton; toastmaster, Sheehan; base ball manager, Crothers; business manager of Concordiensis, Barbour; historian, Madison.

Lorillard Takes Stables at Newmarket.

London, Oct. 1.—The World this [illegible] says that, in addition to Lowther, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the well [illegible] American horse owner, has [illegible] Park Lodge stables, Newmarket, for [illegible] years, and that he will [illegible] horses in training at Newmarket next week.

ENVIRONMENT.

"Will you kindly tell me the last word I did not get it?"

In a large audience of eager listeners, a lady leaned over to the gentleman in front and asked the question.

"Environment was the word."

"Thank you."

As he turned a sudden gleam of recognition flashed into his eyes; a flush overspread the face of the woman, her eyelids dropped, then both looked away to the speaker.

The speaker was talking of Lincoln, his early life, its narrow limits of work and poverty, out of which this man had been called into the nation's life with its larger environment.

They had listened attentively, but in that moment's interlude for these two, the great auditorium by the sea, with its ten thousand people, the summer school of philosophy and its study of men and things, suddenly vanished; the present for them had no existence—the past alone was before them. So vividly came back the memory of that summer night when they had parted, they felt the breath of the flowers that hung over the low porch where they had stood together in the long ago.

No need to tell what he had been saying, but she replied with cruel frankness:

"I am tired of being poor; I long for a fuller life than you can give me, larger environment."

"This word has outgrown the dictionary, and is as large as the earth and the air, the sea and the sky."

Thus the preacher went on, but they heard him not; for them, the word was as large as the universe which lay between their two hearts.

The great organ played the last chord, and in the throng emerging from the temple these two stood together for a moment side by side, then were lost in the crowd.

When they came again to hear what an eloquent man should say of Dante, each gazed longingly across that vast sea of faces, seeking, but finding not, the other.

The majority of that great audience were people whose chief concern was with bread and butter, crops and commerce. Yet they came for a little hour to be uplifted into a larger atmosphere, and could sympathize with the poet Dante, who, exiled from the land he loved, found no rest in the world's environment.

This word was in the air. It was illustrated by the world around them, its work, its pleasure, its literature. All the voices of summer were breathing it. If they looked up, they saw men and maidens walking or sitting bare-headed on the beach, the sunlit air browning their skin and blowing the hair about their brows—society's latest sunshine fad, indeed, but an environment they cannot enjoy in the narrow limits of city life. If they took up a magazine they read how the death-breeding tenement houses in the great metropolis had been torn down, how good men had persisted in face of opposition, capital and custom, persisted against the resistance of the very people they were trying to benefit—as is usually the case—until finally, down came the old sky-blotting tenements, in streamed air and sunshine, with patches of green grass under foot, making a new environment of light and health and consequent morality for the poor, Chameleon like, we take the color of our surroundings.

Taking up a newspaper they find that a woman in Chicago is making a purer environment for the people there. The city fathers had wisely put a broom in the hands where it naturally belongs, making her inspector of garbage—horrible word to put into a story. But like the Theban general, her illustrious predecessor, Epaminondas, who was appointed inspector of sewers, she dignifies the office and does the work well.

And altogether there seems to be a disposition to clean out the worldly rubbish, to surround it with a cleaner, healthier atmosphere, from the stables of politics to the gutters of intemperance, and obliging woman stands ready with her broom to lend a hand. The dust may get into her eyes, but when it settles who shall say that she will not look upon a cleaner environment?

The man and woman of our sketch, in their separate wanderings, came upon a multitude of people encamped by the sea. It is a quaint old custom of the farmers to come from miles away back in the country, for a big sea day, an annual dip in old ocean. Here one saw nature, Narsissus like, reflected in humanity. There was cordial greeting of old friends and neighbors. The hearty hand-shake and jolly laugh, and old fashioned feasting it was like many Thanksgiving dinners rolled into one. The harvest had been gathered; the sea had called them. They lov d it and feared it, frolicked and flirted w..h it, caressed and buffeted it, played with it and plunged into it. It was to them a bath in lethe; for the time they forgot their dull, show lives, washed from souls and bodies the dust of toil, in that pure environment of the white armed sea.

"Not by appointment do we meet with happiness, but 'round some corner in the streets of life, she on a sudden meets us unawares."

Thus the poet voices our experiences, and thus the two people of our sketch came and sat down together in the twilight hour on a seat overlooking the sea, passively obeying an appointment of fate.

"It is a little world, after all," he said, casually. "We cannot help elbowing each other in its narrow environment."

"It is a wide and empty world."

The next moment she would have given much to recall the words; they were a confession of disappointed ambition.

"Why do you come with that word upon your lips?" she added. "It haunts me."

"Because it haunts me also," he said quietly. "Have you ever noticed that when you are thinking about a thing and questioning it, the world is full of answers?"

"Yes, I have noticed it in life, and—also in literature." The last with a slight touch of humor.

"Ah, now I remember, you used to say of my remarks, that they were full of pleasant reminiscences, no startling surprises of originality."

Without heeding this last and as if to lay hold upon the haunting word and exorcize it forever, she said:

"One seldom finds an ideal environment."

"It takes a strong soul to grasp and bend the circumstances to his will. Most of us are modified by our surroundings. It is the same old question, which shall yield, the without or the within? It is a weighty business making new spheres."

"But to grow and flourish one must have an atmosphere. The flowers must have a climate suited to them. But for us," she added meditatively, "there is always something wrong with the spheres, one don't fit in."

Daylight had now quite disappeared. The moon rose, round and red, out of the sea, moving slowly up the horizon, leaving a shining track across the waters.

"My little woman!" thus he broke the silence that had fallen for a moment between them. "I believe there is a sphere where you will fit in; a climate where you will even grow and flourish; the climate of home. Will you try it with me?"

The waves dashing at their feet carried her answer far out to sea.—Lizzie York Case.

The Most Modern House.

A house at Chamounix, built on what must assuredly be termed the most modern principles of construction, is claimed to possess, as its most remarkable feature, a constant temperature, in addition to its strength, durability, comfort and beauty. The builder, M. Caron, first put up a frame of steel water-tubing, allowing continuous circulation to a stream of water, and around this frame the house was put up, the peculiarity being that all floors and ceilings are crossed and recrossed by the water pipes—the water, after passing through the horizontal tubes first, that is, under the floors and ceilings—passes through the vertical tubes until all have been similarly treated. In summer, spring water, fresh as is only the water of the snow-capped Alps, circulates under pressure through the network of tubes, cools off the walls, and, after having run its course, flows off considerably warmer than when it entered. But in its course it has absorbed much heat, which it carries away. During the long and severe winter the water, entering through the basement, is first heated to nearly 100 degrees, and then forced through the tubing. Of course, much of the heat is left all over the house, and at the outlet the temperature of the water is about 40 degrees, and the speed of the circulation of water can be regulated so as to allow the fixing of a certain temperature for the house, which is equal throughout. The house measures 6,000 cubic yards, and weighs 120 tons.

The Gull and the Eel.

We had a gull, a tame gull, with clipped wings, who would feed on fish if we would give him any, falling fish, on raw meat, falling raw meat, on worms and insects, and falling these, on anything, including sparrows. It was the most fascinating entertainment to give him an eel, for he would toss the eel about several ways until it came to the position most suitable for swallowing, when he would swallow it; but the eel, not yet defeated, would often wriggle up in his gullet again, and this process would be repeated many a time. So, if swallowing be a delight, the pleasure which our gull derived from the process must have been manifold. Eventually, the eel would weary of the vain ascent of the gull's gullet, and consent to remain in contact with the juices of digestion. Nature is a queer mother of her children.

One never knows how much the state of domesticity affects creatures that ought to be wild. In the natural state, perhaps, one swallowing would have been enough for the gull, and for the eel. He was a herring-gull, and it was not until his fifth year that he arrived at the full dignity of his white and pearly plumage. Before that he was always dressed in some of the dingy, dusky feathers of infancy. Yet in their wild state these gulls are said to arrive at the adult plumage before the fifth year. —Macmillan's Magazine.

Whittier and Old Butler.

When John G. Whittier was a child his father had a pair of oxen named Buck and Old Butler. They were treated almost as family pets, and as they lay on the hillside, chewing their cuds, the two boys, Greenleaf and Matthew, used them as armchairs, sitting upon their foreheads and leaning against their horns.

Old Butler once saved the future poet's life in a way that entitles him to everlasting remembrance. The story is told in Mr. Pickard's biography. The boy went to the pasture with a bag of salt for the cattle. Old Butler, from the hilltop, saw him coming and hurried down to meet him. It happened that the slope was pretty steep, and the heavy ox acquired such momentum that he found himself unable to stop.

A moment more and the boy would have been crushed. But the ox pulled himself together, leaped straight out into the air, cleared the boy's head, and came to the ground far below with tremendous force, but happily without harm.—The Youth's Companion.

Feelings Producing Chemical Products.

According to Prof. Elmer Gates, recently of the Smithsonian Institute, bad and unpleasant feelings create harmful chemical products in the body which are physically injurious. Good, pleasant, benevolent and cheerful feelings create beneficial chemical products, which are physically healthful. These products may be detected by chemical analysis in the perspiration and secretions of the individual. More than 40 of the good, and as many of the bad, have been detected. Suppose half a dozen men in a room: one feels depressed, another remorseful, another ill-tempered, another jealous, another cheerful, another benevolent; if samples of their perspiration were placed in the hands of the psychophysicist, under his examination the samples reveal all these emotional conditions distinctly and unmistakably.

Well Guarded.

The treasures of the Bank of France are carefully guarded. At the close of business hours every day, when the money is put into the vaults in the cellar, masons at once wall up the doors with hydraulic mortar. Water is then turned on and kept running until the cellar is flooded. A burglar would have to work in a diving suit and break down a cement wall before he could even start to loot the vaults. When the officers arrive the next morning the water is drawn off, the masonry is torn down, and the vaults opened.

The Clever Corean Woman.

Out of a few simple ingredients (which her Western sister would scorn) and with a few simple implements (that that sister would not understand), often almost without implements and with little fire, fire that must be coaxed and humored, and humored and coaxed, the poorest Corean woman will prepare a meal which no hungry European, prince or peasant, need scorn to eat. It will be savory, wholesome, clean to daintiness, and pleasantly served.—From Mrs. L. J. Miln's Quaint Corea.

Milton was quiet and reserved in conversation, but thoroughly refined and well-bred.

MOTHER'S OF GREAT MEN.

Schumann's mother was gifted in music.

Chopin's mother was as delicate as himself.

Gounod's mother was fond of painting and music.

John Quincy Adams said: "All that I am my mother made me."

Spohr's mother was an excellent judge of music, but no musician.

Milton's letters often allude to his mother in the most affectionate terms.

Raleigh said that he owed all his politeness of deportment to his mother.

Wordsworth's mother had a character as peculiar as that of her gifted son.

Goethe pays several tributes in his writings to the character of his mother.

Mohammed revered his mother and inculcated similar reverence in his teachings.

St. Augustine, in his books, speaks of the debt of gratitude he owed to his mother.

Haydn dedicated one of his most important instrumental compositions to his mother.

Sydney Smith's mother was a clever conversationalist and very quick at repartee.

Von Ranke's mother was literary and the author of several essays and other works.

The character of Washington's mother is too well known to need more than an allusion.

One of the few redeeming traits in the character of Henry VIII. was his respect fror his mother.

Gibbon's mother was passionately fond of reading, and encouraged her son to follow her example.

Coleridge reverenced his mother. He once said: "A mother is a mother still, the holiest thing alive."

The mother of Lord Cornwallis did not, at first, favor the idea of a military career for her son.

Mozart's mother was a delicate, spirituelle creature, who, it was said, seemed more soul than body.

It is said that the mother of Charles Darwin had a decided taste for all branches of natural history.

Weber, the musical composer, had a musical mother, who found pleasure in the gems of classical music.

Roebuck said that the sweetest part of his life was his early childhood. "Heaven is at the feet of a mother."

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Mrs. Oliphant, with a record of seventy-eight novels to her credit, never touches a pen in the daytime. She thinks the stillness of the night is necessary for good writing.

Mr. Depew has noticed a marked change of sentiment on the silver question in the West since his visit of five weeks ago, and he thinks that the growing posperity is working the change.

Frederick Yates, the comedian, father of Edmund Yates, introduced the phrase, "First catch your hare." Among other characters he represented on the stage was that of Mrs. Glasse. In this he appeared as a frumpish old lady, ostensibly reading out of a well-thumbed cookery-book the following words, written expressly for him by Tom Hood: "Ahem! Hare. First catch your hare. Then do him till he's done!"

The pathetic death of young Dr. John W. Byron, the celebrated bacteriologist, from consumption, which originated during his experiments with tubercle bacilli, recalls again the strange fatality which overtakes so many medical specialists. The list is a long one of all those who have succumbed as victims to their special diseases. Dr. Byron has died a martyr to science, but he lived a hero of medicine. He was known as the hero of Swinburne Island, on which he spent one whole month among the cholera-infected immigrants. During his brief but world-famous career he braved death many times over in its most hideous shapes. He defied the yellow fever plagues of Peru, the malarial fever epidemics of Cuba, and the cholera plagues of both the Old and the New World. He leaves, too, as a valuable legacy much new information concerning the dread diseases of smallpox and leprosy.

THEIR FAVORITE BOOKS.

Cowper read only his Bible and his prayer book.

Hallam said that Livy was the model historian.

Chopin rarely read anything heavier than a French novel.

Auber hated reading, and never read save under compulsion.

Caesar Borgia had a library of works relating mostly to art.

Titan read his prayer book and the Metamorphoses of Ovid.

Voltaire's favorite classical author was Juvenal, the satirist.

Rossini for nearly thirty years read nothing but French novels.

Jean Paul Richter had only five or six books, all philosophical.

Lord Clive said that "Robinson Crusoe" beat any book he ever read.

Franklin read all he could find relating to political economy and finance.

Michael Angelo was fondest of the books of Moses and the Psalms of David.

Hogarth was fond of joke books, and farces, and enjoyed them immoderately.

Cherubini was a lover of botany, and made collections of works on the subject.

Mario, the great tenor, read anything he could obtain relating to sports or hunting.

George III. for many years of his life read nothing but his Bible and prayer book.

"Papa" Hadyn liked stories, and he said: "The more love there is in them the better."

Swift made a special study of the Latin satisists and imitated their style and language.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

London has thirty persons whose incomes are over $500,000 a year.

Silk is so cheap in Madagascar that the poorest people wear clothing made of it.

A Minnesota man has sued a barber for $500 damages for ruining his beard.

The newest thing out in London's world of swelldom is a hand-painted shirt front.

If you sneeze in a Vienna cafe, even strangers will remove their hats, and exclaim: "God bless you!"

Buffalo has 2,440 saloons, 113 hotels, 74 storekeepers, 73 druggists and 90 taverns licensed to sell liquor.

The number of police in England is as 1 to every 730 inhabitants, 1 to 92 in Scotland, and 1 to 341 in Ireland.

It is estimated that two years are required for the gulf water to travel from Florida to the coast of Norway.

It is said that most 5,000 horses shipped from America to Europe recently were intended for slaughter as food.

Almost without exception the American leaders in the revolutionary war were thin, while the British generals were stout men.

Paper tires are soon to be manufactured for cycles. They are supposed to last longer than rubber and to puncture less easily.

Over 400 diamonds are known to have been recovered from the ruins of Babylon. Many are uncut, but most are polished on one or two sides only.

It is stated that in one week of last year one railroad issued to members of the New York Legislature, for themselves and friends, 458 passes.

A man in London is making a lot of money by lending out a £1,000 Bank of England note for swell weddings to be exhibited as the gift of the bride's father.

To open an account in the Bank of England a person must deposit not less than £500, and the authorities require the depositor to be introduced by a customer.

A London firm, which has manufactured eight of the eleven cables, linking the United States to England, makes fifty-five miles of cable every twenty-four hours.

Buffalo, N. Y., is the latest city to adopt the Pingree plan of potato patch farming for the poor. Mayor Jewett, of that city, has appointed a committee to raise $5,000 for the scheme.

A balloon recently sent up in Paris equipped with self-registering thermometers and barometers reached an altitude of ten miles and the thermometer recorded 110 degrees below zero.

One who describes himself as a practical floriculturist, has discovered a remedy for hot-house pests in a soap made from the oil of the fir tree. Nothing, he avers, is more disliked by the insects.

South American ants have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length—a labor for them proportionate to that which would be required for men to tunnel under the Atlantic from New York to London.

Paris is to have a competition of laundresses in the Palais de Beaux Arts, in the Champs de Mars. It is organized by the Town Council as a protest against the fashion of sending Paris linen to London to be washed.

"Grog," the sea term for rum-and-water, it may not be generally known, derived its name from Admiral Edward Vernon, who wore grogram breeches, and hence was called "Old Grog." About the year 1745 he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.

The parasitic fig indigenous to the tropics is an extraordinary plant. Its seeds are distributed by birds, and should one drop and lodge in a tree it will germinate there and send a long root to the ground, whence it can draw nourishment. It then rapidly spreads in growth over the unfortunate tree, which soon dies.

Among the many historic landmarks which are disappearing in Europe are the ancient gateway at Calais, built by Cardinal Richelieu and so graphically pictured by Hogarth, and the famous mills of the River Dee, in England, which date back to the days of King Edawrd VI.; while in London the Seven Dials, so famaliar to the readers of Dickens, Smollett, Fielding and other novelists, is about to make way for St. Andrew's Circus.

SWEET AND SAUCY.

A woman looks prettier getting a baby to sleep than she looks upon a public platform.—Atchison Globe.

Promises made in the time of affliction require a better memory than people commonly possess.—A. Daudet.

First Twin—This is my birthday. Aunt Jennie—And isn't it brother Willie's, two? "Nope. I licked him and made him give his half up to me."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Without the consent of the world a scandal doth not go deep; it is only a slight stroke upon the injured party, and returneth with the greater force upon those that gave it.—Saville.

"The eyes," Emerson says, "speak all languages. They wait for no introduction; they are no Englishmen; ask no leave of age or rank; they respect neither poverty nor riches, neither learning, nor power, nor virtue, nor sex, but intrude and come again, and go through and through you in a moment of time."

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOODS.

The most elastic is tamarack, the black, or shellbark, standing not far below.

The wood with the least elasticity and lowest pacific gravity is Fiscus aurea.

The heaviest of the foreign woods are the pomegranate and the lignum vitae, and the lightest is cork.

The strongest wood which grows within the limits of the United States is known as "nutmeg" hickory, which flourishes on the Lower Arkansas river.

DISSECTING A MUMMY.

The Surgeon Worked Hard, But Had to Give Up the Job.

When Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, of the Woman's College, was in Egypt last winter he secured a number of relics in the way of antipuities that have reached this city in several shipments. Among the most valued of these are two mummies that Dr. Goucher secured in Cairo at the National Museum, which is in charge of Brysch Bey, who has manifested a great interest in American institutions of learning. When he learned that Dr. Goucher was in search of Egyptian antiquities, he helped him materially in securing a lot of valuable relics, that are now all stored in the Woman's College. It has been Dr. Goucher's intention for some time to make an anatomical examination of the mummies, and recently he made the attempt, but it was not a pronounced success. Both of the mummies are bodies of women. The larger of the two is of the Ptolemaic period, or, in other words, the woman lived in Egypt about 2,000 years ago. The other is apparently that of a girl, and from the elaborate decoration of the outer case, it is presumed she was of royal blood, so says Dr. Goucher. There is no inscription on the outside to mark the period of her life, but from the manner in which the outside wrappings are placed, it is very evident that the mummy is of the twenty-first dynasty. Dr. Goucher was very fortunate in securing this mummy, as all of a like character are carefully preserved by the National Museum. Brysch Bey, however, succeeded in getting this valueble trophy for the doctor.

It was the larger mummy that Dr. Goucher attempted to open and examine. It was in the wooden case that held the mummy when it was taken from the catacombs, and down the center of it ran an inscription from the "Book of the Dead" that clearly indicated that the mummy was of the Ptolemaic period.

When the mummy proper was lifted from the case it did not look unlike a large sack covered with pitch. Dr. Goucher went to work on the outside covering with a pair of shears, but he found his task a harder one than he had contracted for. The pitch layer was finally pierced, and then a corps of newspaper men, one armed with a pair of tin-cutting shears, and the other with a screwdriver and a hammer, assisted the doctor in tearing away the next covering. This covering was of linen, and if the bands had not parted from the ravages of twenty centuries it would have come off in rolls. Most of the upper covering consisted of pads of linen that were placed in various positions to give shape to the body, which is an evidence that the Egyptians were as vain about the beauty of contour in death as their American sisters are in life. After these pads were removed, more wrappings were reached. They were wound with great uniformity, and at one place they covered the breast like a pair of suspenders crossed on the back. Under this were broad strips of linen running longitudinally.

All this was removed with comparative ease. Finally a layer of pitch was reached that looked as if the embalmer had poured a great quantity of it on the body before commencing the process of winding it up with linen. The substance was as hard as cement, and, after working diligently on it for half an hour, the doctor and his assistants managed to expose the left elbow and also to remove enough of the deposit to show the contour of the right hand. The arms were crossed over the breast. The bone of the elbow glistened white in comparison with the deposit that covered the body, and if there was any skin it had become hardened and was broken off with pitch. Around the neck were a great number of linen bandages, and, although Dr. Goucher cut away a great portion, he only succeeded in showing the contour of the head. Neither bone nor skin was reached. When the examination had reached this point Dr. Goucher discovered the fact that he had but a few minutes to catch a train for his home in Pikesville, so the examination was brought to an abrupt end. Dr. Goucher has now gone away, and the examination of the mummies will be indefinitely postponed.—Baltimore American.

Kents' Rank as a Poet.

At his best, Keats is probably the greatest poet, in perfection of expression, magic of style, and ineffable distinction of thought, since Shakespeare. His verse has the classic quality, and he who had no Greek, in his "Odes to the Nightingale" and to "Autumn," is as Greek as Sophocles. We cannot trace the mode of his inspiration; we cannot derive it from Milton, Spenser, or the Italians. Like the minstrel of Odysseus, he is "self-taught," and as the Muses, meeting Thamyris, "reft him of sight, but gave him song divine," so they gave to Keats brief life, but all their charm. He is not a poet of ideas, of "movements," of revolt, like Byron and Shelley, but a poet of life, and of its mystery and beauty. In him, at his best, is nothing temporary or local, any more than in Sappho. Even more than Spenser, he is, or should be, the poet of poets. Had he lived, even he would not have excelled himself, nor can we even guess what he might have done had his life been prolonged to the years of Tennyson. He was not only poetical himself, but the cause of poetry in others, and it may be deemed that Shelley never exceeded the merits of his "Adonais." Leaving such verse as he did, and mourned in such a requiem, Keats may be regarded as one of those who die young because they are dear to the gods.

Beware of the Wheel.

A French doctor's conclusion is that no one should ride a bicycle who has a tendency to excessive tension of the arterial system, for this tendency is a great cause of heart disease. Therefore, no one should take up the use of the wheel without the express authorization of a physician; and the doctor should make an examination not only before the patient begins to use the wheel, but after he has ridden it for a time. Moreover, the amateur should never ride at a high speed. If one's riding is regular and daily, one may go faster and further with safety; but if riding is interrupted even for a few days, one must take it up again with caution and deliberation. The temptation to go fast should be steadily resisted.

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FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.,
OF OHIO.

GENERAL MAHONE.

Hon. William Mahone, of Petersburg, Va., who was stricken with paralysis a day or so ago, has the sympathy of the entire country. No man has done as much to improve the condition of the Southern negro as this distinguished statesman.

As a leader, he stands to-day without a peer in the American body politic. He is a generous and a good man, and not only Virginia will feel the lost of his services, but the entire South.

The old grand jury was no doubt lost for something to do and say.

We need no whipping post in this civilized community.

The grand juror who conceived the idea of a whipping post must have been born in Virginia.

The Atlanta Exposition is quite a success. It is reported that colored people are allowed to enter white barber shops.

There will be no prize fighting in Texas. There should be a congressional act passed at the next Congress prohibiting prize fighting in the United States. It is a national nuisance.

The schools are now in good trim.

The trustees of the public schools will be appointed as soon as the estimate for the coming school year is in.

It is rumored that there will be two changes in the colored trustees.

JUDGE COLE AND THE GRAND JURY.

The instructions given to the grand jury by Judge C. C. Cole were timely and to the point.

In regard to the Government Printing Office the grand jury should act at once.

As to police officers shooting prisoners after they are in custody or should they escape while in custody and are pursued by an officer and shot, the judge could not have called the attention of the grand jury more timely.

While the police officers should be protected they should know that they have no right to shoot at a prisoner simply because he has committed some petty offense.

Major Moore has instructed his lieutenants to compel the officers to pay strict attention to the clause of their police manuel.

THE WHIPPING POST.

The BEE has been of the opinion for some time that there was a disposition on the part of some people in this community to resort to the old Virginia method of brutality by establishing a whipping post at the capital of the nation. If the sentence to jail is not sufficient punishment for wife beaters and petty thieves, the court can very easily send them to the work house.

If a man has any self respect at all, he doesn't want to go to the work house for beating his wife, nor does he want to serve on the farm for petty larceny. No, we need no whipping post in this city.

The day of Southern barbarity is passing away.

DR, WILLIAMS' REPORT.

The report of Dr. Daniel H. Williams, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Freedman's Hospital, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. Among other things he says:

"I desire to call attention to much of the past history of the institution as will serve to show how complete a change has been wrought in recent years, not only in the internal conditions here, but also in sentiment with which the public mind has come to regard the hospital and its work."

He calls attention to the system of internes that he has established at the hospital, the training school, the ambulance system, hospital for contagious diseases, ect,

The number of cases treated in the hospital during the year was 9,332.

The report is well prepared and shows that Dr. Williams and his assistants have been doing good work.

LAWYER MOSS FINED.

It is to be regretted that attorneys should lose their head to cause themselves to be fined and rebuked by the court.

While it is true that a judges' power is pre-eminent, and while the editor of this paper has had several tilts with his honor, Judge Kimball, it must be admitted that Judge Kimball, while he may displease an attorney by some of his decisions, he certainly treats every member of the bar with respect.

Mr. Moss was in the wrong when he declined to be seated when Judge Kimball requested him to do so; he should not have uttered the language attributed to him to the court.

The BEE makes no apology for Judge Kimball, he is fully able to care for himself, but we do say that it does no good for lawyers to treat the court with disrespect. Any other Judge but Judge Kimball, would have landed Mr. Moss in jail. Judge Kimball is too conscientious on many points, especially on the evidence of police officers.

There are some honorable officers on the force, and again there are others, who would not tell the truth if they could. When some attorneys learn that the court is supreme t e better it will be for them.

GEN. SCHOFIELD TO RETIRE.

To-Morrow His Last Day of Active Service in the Army.

Washington, Sept. 28.—To-morrow Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield retires from active service and goes on the retired list, after an eventful career in times of war and peace. For more than seven years he has been in command of the United States Army and since February 8 last he has held the exalted rank of Lieutenant-General by special act of Congress.

General Schofield was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Illinois in 1849. Entering the artillery branch as a second lieutenant in 1852, the outbreak of the civil war found him captain of the First Artillery in 1861. He was in active service in the West throughout the hostilities, and in 1866 was a Brigadier-General. During reconstruction times he was in command of the First Military district (State of Virginia) for a little over a year, and for ten months was Secretary of War—from June 2, 1868, to March 14, 1869, in which latter year he became a Major-General and, after commanding several of the army departments, he became Commander of the army in 1888 upon the death of General Sheridan.

General Schofield is the last of the veterans of the war who commanded an army or fought a battle himself as such, and the record of his active movements in the field is full of brilliant achievements. But in addition to those he has accomplished in an administrative way matters of such substantial benefit to the army that his reputation might safely rest alone on them.

FOUND DEAD IN A WARDROBE.

John Nyles, of Chestertown, Expires in an Adirondack Hotel.

Saratoga, Sept. 27.—Information was received here this morning of the sudden and peculiar death at Indian Lake, in the Adirondacks, on Tuesday, of John Nyles, of Chestertown, formerly of this place. Nyles went to the Casey Hotel at noon and retired about 9 p. m.

He was found in a vardrobe in his room, dead, with blood oozing from his mouth and nose. No marks of violence appeared on his body. It is known that he had a large sum of money on his person when he went to the hotel. He was about forty years old, and had only one relative, a sister, Mrs. Helen Deuell, of this village.

Colombian Movement of Troops.

Colon, via Galveston, Sept. 27.—The Colombian gunboat La Popa sailed for Cartagena last night with Colonel Arzayus and eighty soldiers.

THE RETURN OF PEARY.

THE FAMOUS EXPLORER BACK AGAIN FROM THE ARTIC.

Practical Failure of the Latest Polar Expedition—Serious Danger and Privation—Valuable Scientific Data and Collections Secured—Deep Snows Hampered Work.

The safe return of the Peary Arctic expedition, which arrived at St. Johns, N. B., on the steamer Kite, on September 21, is a matter for general congratulation. It will be remembered that Peary did not return with the main expedition a year ago, remaining in the Arctic with a few men, to complete his explorations.

The Kite reached Peary's headquarters at Bowdoin Bay on August 3, and started on the return voyage September 1. The party spent the intervening time exploring. Messrs. Diebitsch, Salisbury, Dyche, Le Boutillier, and Walsh, who were on board, surveyed many miles of unknown coasts. They also secured two of the large meteorites discovered by Peary. Another weighing forty tons it was impossible to take away. Many specimens of deer, walrus, and northern animals, and birds, flowers, and lichens were secured. In fact, the Kite had on board the most valuable collection ever brought from the Arctic regions. It is mainly the work of Prof. Dyche, of Kansas University, who collected nearly 4,000 specimens

Lieut Peary.

of birds, eggs and animals in the neighborhood of Holsteinburg, besides which there were also secured during the Kite's cruise twenty-four walruses, three narwhal, twenty-five seals, thirteen polar bears, and a number of other animals. Peary secured many valuable meteorological data. He thoroughly surveyed Inglefield Gulf and the neighborhood.

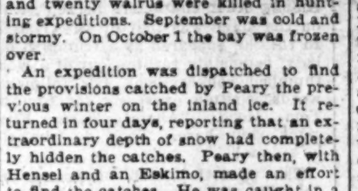
All this is very satisfactory, inasmuch as Lieut. Peary failed in the main object of his expedition, owing to the loss of the supplies left during his last expedition, on which he relied. He suffered terrible hardships because of this loss, and came rather unpleasantly near repeating the experiences of the Greeley expedition. A short narrative of Peary's latest Greenland expedition is of absorbing interest. After the return of the Falcon in 1891, he reached his headquarters at the head of Bowdoin Bay September 6. He had some 500 pounds of provisions. Several deer and twenty walrus were killed in hunting expeditions. September was cold and stormy. On October 1 the bay was frozen over.

An expedition was dispatched to find the provisions catched by Peary the previous winter on the inland ice. It returned in four days, reporting that an extraordinary depth of snow had completely hidden the catches. Peary then, with Hensel and an Eskimo, made an effort to find the catches. He was caught in a terrible storm, the Eskimo deserted, and after ten days of suffering and privation he was forced to give up the provisions as lost. All of his pemmican, compressed pea soup, alcohol, biscuit and milk, in all a ton and a half, were gone. He felt like a sailor, cast away on a desolate shore. With unfaltering courage, however, the party prepared to carry out the object of the expedition.

The winter was spent in shooting deer, making sledge trips, and preparing for the expedition over the inland ice. An expedition to Cape York was made with great difficulty and danger.

The sun reappeared on February 17, 1895. Every possible preparation was made for the trip over the inland ice. On Monday, April 1, the expedition left the lodge at Bowdoin Bay, consisting of Peary, Lee, Henson, six Eskimos, and sixty-three dogs. Some time was spent in searching for the lost supplies, with the result that one cache was discovered, which added to the stock of rations. Three Eskimos, with a sledge and ten dogs, started back, while Peary and the rest of the party pushed on with three sledges and forty dogs. A violent wind storm was encountered, which nearly buried the expedition in terrific drifts. At the beginning of the fourth week the expedition was demoralized, and Mr. Lee had much trouble with his toe. The expedition was 8,000 feet above sea level. A number of dogs had given out, not thriving on raw, frozen meat.

A series of mishaps occurred after the expedition had passed the four hundredth mile of its journey. Sledges broke down,



The Steamer Kite Which Brought Back the Explorer.

dogs died, and supplies were diminishing. The walrus meat gave out, and only eleven dogs remained at the end of the fifth week. The provisions were cached, as the dogs were hardly able to walk. Lee was left in charge of the camp, with instructions to feed the weakest dogs to the stronger ones, and Peary and Hensel, with four days' rations, pushed ahead in search of musk oxen. They returned exhausted without success.

Two alternatives now lay before them—to return at once, or to push forward in the face of probable starvation and death. It was unanimously resolved to go forward.

Loading everything upon the sledges, except provisions for the return trip, Peary and Hensel pushed forward, leaving Lee in charge of the camp. After two days of marching, a herd of musk oxen was discovered, and one bull, five cows and four calves were shot. This good luck practically saved the explorers from starvation, as Peary lived on musk ox flesh alone while Hensel spent three days returning for Lee, the Eskimos and the dogs. A push was then made for Independence Bay, which was reached after four days, with everybody exhausted.

After rest and a vain hunt for musk oxen, the party, with nine dogs and sixteen days' rations of musk ox meat for the dogs, and seventeen of deer meat for the men, started to return. The return was made in twenty-five days, but after incredible sufferings. The last of the provisions were consumed when twenty-one miles from the lodge at Bowdoin Bay. For ten days after their return the men were in a debilitated condition, troubled with swollen feet and legs, shortness of breath and constant diarrhoea. They were fully recovered when the Kite reached Bowdoin Bay on August 3.

Such is the record in brief of Peary's latest effort at polar explorations. The geographical results are meagre. The mapping of the Whale Sound region and the studies and ethnological collections of the arctic highlanders have been completed. Another year's meteorological records have been obtained. The scientific collections are very valuable, as has been stated.

R. L. SIMMS.

The Better-Half Question.

There are few young men who do not expect to achieve some degree of success or greatness during the course of their lives. The young man who entertains this ambition should keep a weather eye open on the question of matrimony. It might be thrown out as a matter of advice that every young man ought to marry with the idea that he might become famous some day. The girl who will make a good wife while "they two" are living in a three-room flat will be pretty safe to be trusted to be a good wife in a brown-stone front, for the chances of happiness in a brown-stone front would not be very promising if the woman in question was not qualified to be a good wife in a three-room flat.

The married life of the great men of the world is full of lights and shadows. In fact, woman can make happy or miserable the life of a great man just as easily as she can that of a man "to fortune and to fame unknown." It all depends upon the woman—and the man.

Tea, dyspepsia and a scolding wife made the life of the famous essayist, Hazlitt, miserable. Tea, dyspepsia and a scolding wife—these three, but the greatest of these is a scolding wife. Fielding married a maid-servant and was miserable. Goethe married his housekeeper, and was contented and happy. Lessing married a widow, and was singularly happy—that is, he was, singularly, happy! Moliere, at 40, married an actress of 17, but it was a farce, and the curtain was soon rung down. Steele was twice married, and both times happily. The married life of Prince and Princess Bismarck is one of the world's sweetest stories, while Milton drew from his personal experience the material for a vigorous pamphlet advocating divorce. Abraham's married life was made very unpleasant by the jealousy of Sarah for Hagar.

If Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great had lived in Delaware they would have been whipped about three times a week, for they were chronic wife-beaters. Racine was about to turn monk through disgust at the failure of one of his plays, but was persuaded to marry, and he never regretted it. The music of Mozart's happy wedded life was sweeter than any he composed. The story of the married life of James Fenimore Cooper and his wife is one of the idyls in the annals of hymen. Richter married to get a good housekeeper, and he got one. And right here it might be suggested that the true sweet Marie is not she whose chief claim is that she has a face that is fair to see. The girl who can make biscuits that can be opened without using a "jimmie" discounts by a very large per cent. the grand dame who never saw the inside of a flour barrel.

Heine wrote to a friend that he was "frightfully" happy. Cato married a poor girl that she might be wholly dependent upon him, and found her disagreeably independent. David married the daughter of Saul, but had to get rid of her on account of her temper. Napoleon's misfortunes were intimately connected with the divorcement of Josephine.

The list might be gone through with and at the end we should find that before the great problem of human happiness the prince is as helpless as the peasant and the philosopher as the mechanic. —Kansas City Journal.

They Were Game Eggs.

The dismal foggy weather outside, the air of darkness and despair within, made the Tombs seem this morning like the Old Bailey in dear old London, don't cher know, says the New York Evening Sun.

Jimmie Fogarty stood dispirited at the bar, and knew he had no show. Fogarty lives at No. 201 Mott street, and he went down to Catharine slip yesterday to see his old friend, Martin Hennessy.

Hennessy gave him a beautiful lot of eggs, the whole week's output of his Red Hackle hens, a strain of the gamest chickens in the Fourth ward. For Fogarty has a Dominick hen in the coal bin at No. 201 Mott street that has been keeping a door knob warm for four days past.

Unfortunately, while on his way home he stopped at Doonan's on Cherry street, and at Mulvyhill's on Chatham Square, to expatiate on the virtues and gameness of Hennessy's hens, and what wonders of the cockpit the eggs he had would be when the Dominick left the door knob and became the mother to them.

Policeman Dowling found him at 8 o'clock, dead drunk and weeping over the crushed eggs in the basket that were shattered like his hopes.

"I wor not drunk, yer anner," he said in court this morning. "I wor not drunk at all."

"But your eggs were all broken," said Justice Taintor.

"Well, sor, it was no fault of mine. Those eggs were so game they fought each other in the basket until—why, was all broke."

"That was no excuse for your getting drunk. I shall fine you $5," said the Justice.

"The devil fly away with Hennessy's hins," said Fogarty, as he forked out the $5. "See what a schrape their game eggs go me in."

Usually the Case.

"Why does Larkins wear such large checks in his clothes?"

"Because he hasn't any in the bank."—Detroit Free Press.

When we see a great wheel in motion we forget how many small wheels are making it go.

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Any Two Mediums You Ever Met.

Don't Buy, Sell, or go on a Journey until you consult this Gifted Lady in person or by Letter.

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AND THE GOOD SHE HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO FOR HUMANITY. SAVE YOUR PRECIOUS DOLLARS

and your more precious health—and possibly your life—by consulting one who will take a personal interest in your case, apart from any monetary considerations, one whose experience has been gained in nearly every part of the earth, who has been favored by Nature and Divine Providence so that she can tell you your complaint and prescribe a proper remedy for your trouble.

IF YOUR HOME IS LIKE THIS,

DR. GORDON, long before they happen, in fact, there are no hidden mysteries so deep that she cannot fathom.

tells your complete past, your present life, your entire future, the names of your loved ones, what you should do to avoid trouble or disappointment, how to recover lost or stolen property. She changes misfortune into good luck, tells you how your business transactions will turn out and how to make them successful. She predicts important events

Come ye who suffer and be healed; come ye speculators and be advised; come ye lovers and win your idol; come ye brokenhearted wives; come all who are in trouble and learn to bless this Wonderful Medium, the Greatest phopheteess now in America.

Call on me and I will make it like this.

Again, remember that all she claims she can prove; one trial will convince you. She does not know of a case of any one ever coming once that did not seek the supernatural advice a second and third time, and often weekly. All she asks is one visit the rest will follow.

If you cannot come, send $1.00, and know something of what the fate of fortune has in store for you. Christ when on earth was a forecaster. A predicter of coming events, both good and bad. He told truths, but that did not always his counsellors

A word to the wise should suffice. Have faith. ALWAYS AT HOME,
1109 G St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

RAILROADS.

B. & O. ROUTE. Chesapeake AND OHIO RAILWAY.

Schedule in effect July 1, 1895.

Trains leave daily from Union Station (B. & P.), Sixth and B streets.

Through the grandest scenery in America, with the handsomest and most complete solid train service West from Washington.

Through sleeper to Lexington and Louisville on 2.25 p. m. train.

2:25 P. M. DAILY.—"Cincinnati and St. Louis special"—Solid Vestibuled, Newly Equipped, Electric-lighted, Steam-heated, Train, with Pullman's finest sleeping cars Wahington to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, without change. Dining car from Washington. Arrives Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.; Indianapolis, 11:30 a. m.; Chicago, 5:30 p. m., and St. Louis, 6:50 p. m.

11:10 P. M.—DAILY—The famous "F. F. V. Limited"—A Solid Vestibuled Train, with dining car and Pullman sleepers, for Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville without change. Pullman sleeper Washington to Virginia Hot Springs, without change week days. Observation car from Hinton. Arrives Cincinnati 5:30 p. m.; Lexington, 6:00 p. m.; Louisville, 9:35 p. m.; Indianapolis, 11:05 p. m.; Chicago, 7:40 a. m., and St Louis, 7:30 a. m. Connects in Union Depot for all points.

10:57 A. M. EXCEPT SUNDAY—For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va. Only rail line.

2:25 P. M. DAILY—Express for Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Waynesboro, Staunton, and principal Virginia points, daily; for Richmond, daily except Sunday.

Pullman locations and tickets at company's offices, 513 and 1421 Pennsylvania avenue.

H. W. FULLER,
General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect July 12, 1895.

Leave Washington from station, corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited trains, 11:30 a. m. and 8:20 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited, 3:45 p. m.; express, 12:01 night.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express, daily, 11:30 a. m. and 9:10 p. m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a. m.

For Winchester and way stations, *5:30 p. m.

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and New Orleans, 11:20 p. m. daily; sleeping cars through.

For Luray, 3:45 p. m. daily.

For Baltimore, week days, x4:55, 5:00, 6:35, x7:00, x7:10, x8:00, x8:25, x8:30, x9:30, x10:00, x11:30 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 2:15, x3:00, 3:25, x4:28, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, x5:30, 5:35, x6:20 6:30, x8:00, 8:15, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., and x12:01 night; Sundays, x4:55, x7:00, x7:10, 8:30, x9:00, x10:00 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 1:00, x3:00, 3:25, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, 6:30, x8:00, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., x12:01 night.

For Annapolis, 7:10 and 8:30 a. m., 12:15 and 4:28 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 4:31 p. m.

For Frederick, ***9:00, *9:30, *11:30 a. m., ***11:15, *4:30 p. m.

For Hagerstown, *11:30 a. m. and *5:30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, **9:40 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, *6:00, *8:00 a. m., *12:50, *3:00, *4:33, **5:35, **7:05, **9:40, **11:30 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, ***9:00, *9:30 a. m., ***1:15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal stations only, *4:30, *5:30 p. m.

For Bay Ridge, 9:15 a. m. and 4:28 p. m., week days. 9:35 a. m., 1:30 and 3:15 p. m., Sundays.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the East, week days (4:55 Dining Car), (7:00 Dining Car), 8:00 (10:00 a. m. Dining Car), 11:30 (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:05 Dining Car, 8:00 p. m. (12:01 night, Sleeping Car, open at 10:00 o'clock), Sundays (4:55 Dining Car), (7:00 Dining Car), (9:00 a. m. Dining Car), (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:05 Dining Car), 8:00 (12:01 night). Sleeping Car opens for passengers 10:00 p. m.

Buffet Parlor Cars on all day trains.

For Atlantic City, week days, 4:55, 7:99, 10:00 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. Sundays, 4:55 a. m., 12:30 p. m.

For Cape May, 4:55 a. m. (8:00 a. m. Saturday only), 12:30 p. m. Sundays, 4:55 a. m.

*Except Sunday. **Daily. ***Sunday only.

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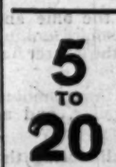

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No.	Color.
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2.	Dark Brown.
3.	Med. Brown.
4.	Chestnut.
5.	[illegible] Chest.
6.	Gold Blonde.
7.	Ash Blonde.

To any one sending us $1.50 with sample of hair, we will forward Imperial Hair Regenerator which guarantees that hair which is partially or wholly gray will be instantly restored to its original color and beauty. Absolutely Harmless. Odorless and Lasting. PAMPHLET FREE.
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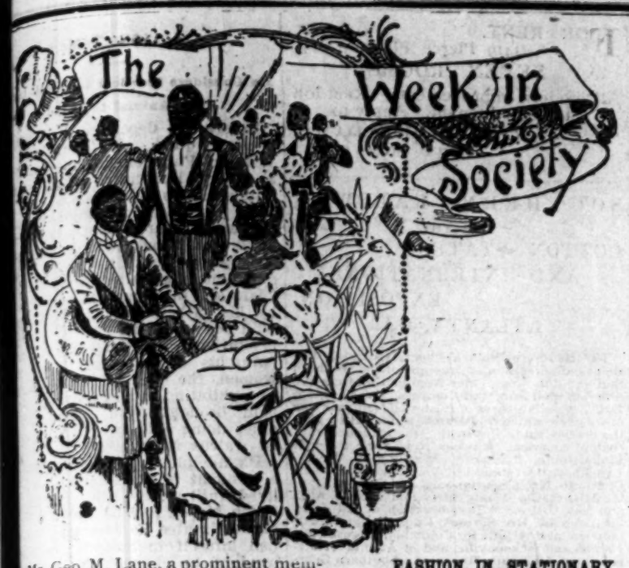

Mr. Geo. M. Lane, a prominent member of the Baltimore bar, was in the city this week on business. Mr. Lane is one of the most successful members of the Maryland bar.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrel, one of the trustees of the public schools, will be able to resume her place on the school board shortly.

The marriage of Mrs. James Morgan is rumored.

Rev. S. G. Lamkins has returned to the city from the Atlanta Exposition.

Miss Lulie Jackson, who has been so seriously ill, is thought to be out of danger.

Miss Eva A. Chase will organize a dramatic reading class among her lady associates this winter.

Mr. Edward G. Nalle has returned to the city.

Dr. Daniel H. Williams, who has been out of town, has returned.

Dr. Williston, who has been quite sick at his home, is better and able to be out again.

The coming marriage of Prof. Geo. C. Cook, a teacher at Howard University, and Miss Mickie Cook, a teacher in the public schools, will be one of the grandest events in the social circle. Prof. Cook is a young man of brilliant parts, and has won quite a reputation as a writer. Miss Cook is a very sedate young lady who has a large circle of friends.

FASHION IN STATIONARY.

The Proper Forms for the Various Social Functions.

Cream white heavy linen paper, fitted in square envelopes, octavo size, is "de rigeur" for all formal correspondence; however, many tints of paper are also chosen. Robin's egg blue and silver gray are very popular, while lavender, cafe au lait and pink have their votaries. A smaller size than the octavo, in similar color and quality, serves for note paper.

All formal invitations for weddings and receptions, dinners and menu cards should be engraved upon fine white paper of exquisite satiny texture.

Mourning stationery is of gray paper, bordered with black, the width of this edging decreasing as time elapses; this, of course, is marked in black. Handsome white paper is also bordered and marked in black. For the season of half mourning an ultra fashionable woman uses violet paper, bordered and marked in purple, while another selects silver gray paper, edged and marked in slate bronze. The "plain embossed" marking is used by the exclusive, modestly elegant, both in and out of mourning. It is truly refined and lovely in effect if the die has been cut handsomely by a skilled artisan.

Seals have by no means been discarded, and the dainty escretoire is not complete in appointments without the tiny waxen taper in a wee silver candle stand, accompanied with small silver snuffers to smother the little light after the perfumed wax has been used.

Dinner cards and menus seem to have attained the height of artistic perfection. For ladies of flowery taste there are cupids, bits of pink and white dimpled loveliness poised above the card amid fruits and flowers. The name is written below in silver or gilt; then there are butterflies, asparkle in gold and flecked in gorgeous color. These bid fair to flutter into the festivities of the winter, for all the modish importations in gowns, millinery confections and bric-a-brac reveal the gayly developed moth.

A humorous conceit presents a donkey's head peering over the edge of the card, as if to announce the name in a "bray." Placed upon the board laden with festal and floral decorations we are reminded of "midsummer night's dream"—but never mind, most of us garland donkeys.

For the sage and wise man there are cards presenting droll little figures immersed in massive volumes that all but conceal them. A glimpse of knickerbockers and silk hose and buckles would make us think that the sage believes wisdom lies far behind or quite ahead of us, evidently belonging to the bloomer period, whenever it is to be.

Fashions for Mourning.

All dresses for deep mourning are in black lainage and English crape during the first period, and black silk fabrics and lace for the second; silks of violet, pansy, lilac, mauve, gray, black and white colors for half mourning during the third period. Widows' mourning should be worn for a year and six weeks. Some even prolong the period to 18 months. In the first case lainage is worn during the first six months with crape; during the next six months silk and lace and during the last six months half mourning materials. In the second case deep mourning, woolen fabrics and crape are worn for a year, silk and lace for three months and half mourning for three months.

At the beginning of mourning a long dress should be worn in the house with headdress of crape. The English widow's cap, with a small, white diadem, is in favor just now. Trimmings of white batiste are also worn on the sleeves and at the neck. They are pleasanter wear than black crape trimmings.

Mourning for a father or mother, father-in-law or mother-in-law should be worn 12 months—six months wool and crape, three months silk and three months half mourning. Mourning for a grandfather, grandmother, brother or sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law is worn six months, the first three months lainage, not too dead, and without English crape, but with black lace and jet passementerie and feathers for trimmings. Half mourning during the last three months. Slight mourning is for an uncle or an aunt and is worn three months. Black silk for six weeks and half mourning for the remainder of the time. All other mourning is optional and is not worn longer than three weeks.

Fooled.

Two young men who were neatly duped by a good-looking girl at Mineral Springs Park not long ago have decided that there is no fun in riding on a toboggan, anyhow. They were not acquainted with each other, nor with the young lady whose foresight proved such a source of embarrassment to them, but all three crowded together on the front seat of a toboggan car, with the girl in the middle. The principal feature of this slide is a darksome tunnel, where many cooing couples surreptitiously engage in osculation, and where the surroundings are generally masculine arms. When this point was reached each young man had resolved to kiss that girl. They did not time the operation correctly, however, and when the car emerged from the darkness the spectators sent up a mighty shout of laughter. The youths had been detected in the act of saluting each other, for the girl had divined their intentions and had leaned forward in the hope of producing just such a result.—Philadelphia

ULTIMATUM FROM ENGLAND

CHINA DEGRADES THE VICEROY OF SZECHUEN UPON DEMAND.

British Warships Were Ready to Act in Case She Did Not—The Viceroy Must be Degraded Because He Did Not Protect Missionaries—Chinese Want Vengeance—A Massacre Feared a Ku-Cheng Unless Prompt Steps are Taken.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Minister Denby cabled the State Department from Pekin to-day as follows:: : :

"Imperial decree issued. Abstract—Responsibility for Seachuan reports rests with officials. Viceroy Liu careless. Took no notice of beginning riots. He is deprived of office, never to be employed. Other officials to be punished."

This would seem to indicate that the crisis impending in China, involving a naval demonstration by the British forces, has been averted for a time, at least, by a compliance with the principal demands of the British.

London, Sept. 30.—A despatch from Pekin says that the British Government addressed an ultimatum to China demanding that the Pekin Government issue within two weeks a proclamation degrading the Viceroy of Szechuen, otherwise the British admiral in these waters will take action.

The same despatch says that an American commission, consisting of the United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, the naval officer, and the interpreter of the United State Legation, is about to start inland for the scene of the outrages. The Viceroy, the despatch says, has signified his intention of paying the full indemnity of 940,000 taels.

A report of the appointment of Li Hung Chang as a Commissioner to negotiate a new commercial treaty with Japan is confirmed.

The Standard says.

"The position of the Chinese Government is extremely perilous. It has trouble on its hands without a quarrel with England.

"It is too soon to say that the fall of the Manchu dynasty is imminent, but news of the spread of the Mahommedan insurrection in the province of Kansuh is alarming.

"The British demands must be supported by the presence of our fleet in the Peiho, if not by the occupation of Pekin. We doubt if the Manchu dynasty could survive such a shock."

"If the Mahometans of the west find a leader, and if, at the same time, the Imperial Government is rash enough to defy the Western powers, a revolution is inevitable."

The Times dwells upon China being a vast inert mass whose friendship is not worth cultivating by feeble concessions to pretentions and pride.

"What we want done," the Times concludes, "we must insist upon having done, by futile representations to Peking, but going to the spot in question and getting it done ourselves."

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 30.—Dr. A. B. Leonard, of New York, general missionary secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church, now in attendance at their conference at McKeesport, yesterday received the following cablegram from the Methodist correspondent at Foo-Chow.

"Dr. Gregory writes that there is great danger of total destruction of life and property at Kucheng unless prompter and stronger measures are at once taken by the English and American governments concerning the massacres. Officials and people threaten to wreak vengeance immediately after the departure of the commission."

Dr. Leonard explained to the reporter that Dr. Gregory for the Methodist Episcopal church, and the English and American Consuls at Foo-Chow constituted a commission to investigate the [illegible] at Kucheng.

[illegible] and recommended [illegible] number of the [illegible] headed. The [illegible] shellings, but [illegible] cruelty. The [illegible] ated its [illegible] to [illegible]

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William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa. writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album almost every hours I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business piles up grand profits.

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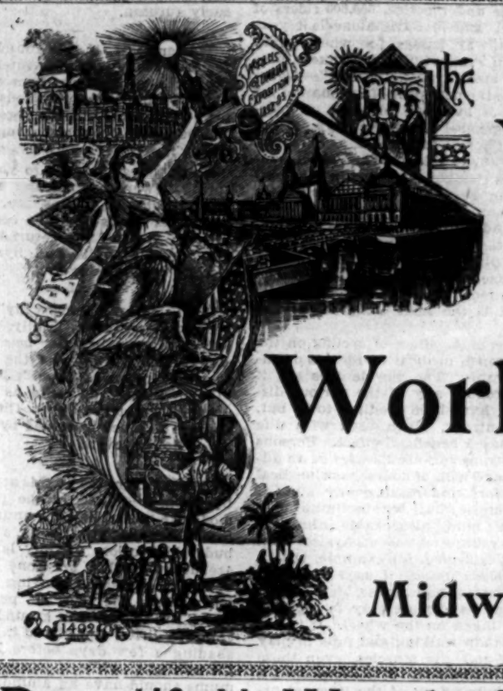

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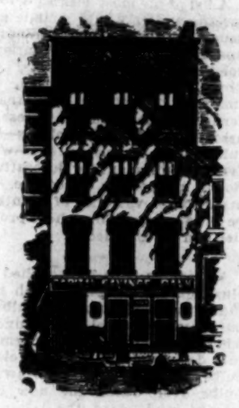

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RIVALS APPEAL TO REED.

Congressmen Cannon and Henderson Both After a Chairmanship.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Illinois and Iowa Republicans are just now having a lively correspondence with Mr. Thomas B. Reed, the prospective Speaker of the next House of Representatives, over the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations. A bitter fight is being waged between the two rival aspirants for the honors, Mr. Henderson of Iowa and Mr. Cannon of Illinois. Both men are working hard to secure the prize, and the echoes of the contest which reach Washington show that there will be bad blood, no matter which is chosen.

Mr. Henderson claims the honor, because he is the ranking member of the committee. He has served on it almost continuously since he came to Congress, and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the financial budget. Mr. Cannon, on the other hand, enjoys the prestige of having once been chairman of the committee, when Mr. Reed was Speaker, but he was defeated in his candidacy for the Fifty-second Congress, and when he returned to the House, had to take his place at the foot of the committee. Now he wants to jump back to the foremost niche, a desire which is vigorously antagonized by Mr. Henderson's friends. It is interesting to note that Mr. Henderson is and always has been a staunch advocate of Reed for the Presidency. This may have something to do with settling the dispute.

SENATOR CANTOR MAY COME BACK.

Candidates for Senator in Many Districts of the Metropolis.

New York, Oct. 2.—Senator Jacob A. Cantor changed his residence a few days ago from West 120th street, in the Nineteenth, to East 116th, in the Twentieth Senate district. This is taken as evidence of the fact that the Senator has abandoned his idea of running on the Tammany Hall county ticket for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and is content to be sent back to Albany.

The Republican nomination in the Sixteenth district is said to lie between ex-Police Justice Clarence W. Meade and Assemblyman William Halpin.

Frank A. O'Donnel is not having absolutely clear sailing in his effort to secure a renomination by Tammany Hall in the Fourteenth. Ex-Police Justice Thomas F. Grady is a candidate. So is ex-Senator John J. Allen, who declares that he will run as an independent candidate if he is not nominated by Tammany. The only Republican candidate seems to be Thomas F. Eagan, of the Twenty-second Assembly district.

Otto Kempner was nominated for the Senate last night by the Liberal Sunday League in the Eleventh district. He made a speech in which he called President Roosevelt, of the Police Board, a chatterbox.

QUAY TO WORK FOR PITTSBURGH.

He Will Try to Have the Republican National Convention Held There.

Fittsburg, Oct. 2.—Senator Quay was in the city last evening on his way to attend the Republican State Committee meeting at Philadelphia to-day. While here he was in conference with the committee having in charge the effort to secure for Pittsburg the next meeting of the Republican Convention.

Senator Quay said that, besides Pittsburg, San Francisco was the only city that he had heard of as making a serious bid for the convention. He did not think the California city would have a show. He declared that as soon as he reached New York he would lay the matter before his friends in that State and urge them to support Pittsburg.

He said he would also at once begin correspondence and endeavor to reach all the members of the Republican National Committee. Ex-National Chairman B. F. Jones says Pittsburg will get the convention. W. M. Crane, the National Committeeman from Massachusetts, is said to be in favor of Pittsburg.

ARREST FOR AUGUST BELMONT.

Warrant for Assault Sworn Out by His Former Valet.

Brooklyn, Oct. 2.—August Belmont, the well-known banker, turfman and clubman, has been summoned before Justice Taylor at Babylon, L. I., to answer to a charge of assault, made by his former valet, Henry Nicholson.

In his complaint the valet charges that Mr. Belmont seized him by the throat and then struck him in the eye, both his throat and eye being injured. Those who know Mr. Belmont say that they do not believe him capable of striking a person, unless under the greatest provocation or in self-defense. At Hempstead, where the Belmont homestead is, the affair has caused a sensation. Mr. Belmont is at present staying at Babylon.

ST. LOUIS LOWERS HER RECORD.

American Liner Clips 4 Hours and 38 Minutes From Her Eastward Time.

New York, Oct. 2.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, which sailed from this port September 25 for Southampton, clearing Sandy Hook bar at 12.49 p. m. and passing Sandy Hook Lightship about twenty minutes later, passed the Needles at 7.30 this morning, making the time of her passage six days, forty-three hours and twenty-six minutes.

This is four hours and thirty-eight minutes better time than her best previous eastward record of six days, eighteen hours and four minutes, made in August last.

FIRE SWEEPING AN OHIO TOWN.

Property Worth $200,000 Destroyed at Cambridge To-Day.

Cambridge, O. Oct. 2.—Fire broke out here early this morning and is still raging. Several business blocks, a hotel and a livery stable have been consumed. Loss may exceed $200,000.

Senator Lexow Renominated.

Newburgh, Oct. 2.—The Twenty-third Senate district Republican convention was held in the Court House here yesterday, and, as has been predicted, Senator Clarence Lexow was renominated without opposition.

New York Burglar Killed by a Fall.

New York, Oct. 1.—An unknown man, while attempting to commit a burglary, fell from the Hotel St. Lorens, at No. 175 East Seventy-second street, early this morning and was killed.

MEDICAL VIEW OF BICYCLING.

What French Doctors Think of the Use and Abuse of the Wheel.

In the last number of the Maryland Medical Journal is an interesting discussion of "The Therapeutics of Bicycling," being a translation by Dr. E. M. Shaeffer, of this city, from an article in the Revue d'Hygiene Therapeutique, of Paris. The effect of cycling on health has been better studied in France, perhaps, than elsewhere. France has, says the article under notice, 600,000 riders of the wheel, and in Paris alone last year 149,030 railway passes for wheels were issued. In France officials, bankers, professional men, artists, "society"—everybody—use the new style of locomotion for purposes of business, pleasure or exercise. So general has its employment become that horses have there, as here, lost much of their value. The wheel succeeds, it is thought, because, in the opinion of the French, "it summarizes in some measure most of the physical exercises and adds to this a pleasure in movement carried to its maximum." This is substantially the verdict of our own Mrs. Mary Lease, the Kansas politician, who has taken recently to the wheel and says of it: "It is the next thing to having wings."

As respects the effect of cycling on the health, French medical opinion is decidedly favorable. The bicycle does not, it is held, produce any of the various diseases that have been credited to it, but, on the contrary, when used with due caution, has a beneficial effect. Persons suffering from various diseases in an advanced stage will, of course, ask medical advice before undertaking any kind of active exercise, but, within limits, cycling is a mild, pleasurable stimulant which may improve one's physical condition. It is denied, for example, that it produces heart disease if used in moderation. "There is no exercise," it is stated, "more gentle and more easy to regulate than that taken on the wheel. It is less fatiguing than walking and puts in play the whole of the muscles, even those most deeply situated. It accomplished a veritable stirring up of the internal organs, and, facilitating the passage of the blood in the vessels, lessens the work of the heart at the same time that it is toning it up." It is denied also that wheeling in strict moderation favors congestion of the liver or other internal organs. Excessive or prolonged riding does undoubtedly greatly increase albuminuria, and it is urged that "subjects whose liver and kidneys are not sound ought carefully to avoid excess on the wheel, as well as all other kinds of excess." If the saddle is properly constructed, the injuries it is credited with are not produced.

Children, it is argued, should not use the bicycle till they are 13 or 14 years old, owing to their disposition to go to excess and neglect to keep a good position. If allowed to ride they should be accompanied by older persons capable of controlling them. They should be required to sit upright and to avoid undue effort to climb hills or make speed or go against a strong wind. No rider should risk injury to the spinal column and chest by habitually bending forward and grasping the handle-bar near the middle. Accidents are due chiefly to excess of speed in rapid descents, the rider thus losing control of his wheel. The discreet bicyclist, it is suggested, will have a solid, well-kept wheel; will avoid fatigue; will not ride soon after a full meal, and will ascend steep hills afoot. Excess is betrayed by loss of appetite and inability to sleep from fatigue.

For dyspepsia cycling is esteemed beneficial or even curative. It has this effect in part through the mechanical action exerted on the stomach by its massage and by the general stimulation of all the organic functions. Rheumatism, gout, diabetes, passive congestions of the internal organs and all infirmities affecting people of sedentary habits are likewise best opposed by this form of exercise. Anaemia and nervous maladies yield to the wheel, if approached gradually and with care. For sad ideas and preoccupation it is a sovereign cure.—Baltimore Sun.

Wretched London Houses.

Houses are taken for their neighborhood, or their address, or for their pretty finish in the newest style. These things are objects of concern and competition; but not one tenant in a thousand makes inquiry about the thickness of the walls and roof. It is not yet perceived that the majority of London houses are unfit to live in, quite apart from their defective drainage. About questions of foundations much mere nonsense has been written recently; and all the while death is allowed to be continually active in the roofs. Houses are mostly built with some part of the outer walls but one brick, of nine inches, thick; and workmen's houses, "self-contained," are wholly built with merely nine-inch work. Yet bricks are seldom made so dense that moisture cannot penetrate a nine-inch wall; and 14 inches is the least that should be used for the main walls of dwelling houses. This slight extra thickness, and the joint of mortar, at a corresponding little extra cost, tend to obstruct both heat and cold, both damp and sound.

The heat in summer time and cold in winter never are efficiently excluded by a nine-inch, one brick, wall; and in the winter, freezing outer walls condense the moisture in the rooms, which thus become unwholesome. Roofs are constructed with extreme tenuity; an inch of slate and plaster is the wholly insufficient covering and protection of an average London house. The attics, low pitched, and extremely hot or cold, are quite unfit for servants' sleeping rooms; no wonder that so many of these girls are stunted, narrow-chested, and anaemic, and that consumption has become a national disease. The servants sit, or work, in basement rooms, in 70 degrees of heat, for several hours; then going up to these cold attics they experience an immediate fall of 35 degrees or even 45 degrees. And in that frost and chill they lie throughout the winter's night; while in the summer the excessive heat is painfully exhausting.

Most young people of our English families are lodged in these pernicious places, unprotected by the grenier which in old houses used to intervene below the roofs. And most of our perpetual plague of phthisis has been generated in these barbarous torture chambers, to be gradually developed as the unsuspecting sufferer advances to maturity. Our sanitary people, all the while, are merely groping after faulty drains; a partial and infrequent danger when compared with the ubiquitous, inevitable injury of these upper stories.

Two hundred women are employed by Edison in working at the more delicate details of his electrical inventions.

WINDOW GARDEN AND FLOWER BORDER

During the dull weather of early winter, window plants will require very little water, and care in this regard should be exercised. Even the geranium will at times succumb to too much moisture.

A very desirable window plant is found in the "Bermuda Buttercup" oxalis, a single plant of which will yield an immense number of blossoms. The bulbs can be procured in a dry state in the early autumn.

Tender roses, if it is found impossible to carry them over the winter, should be protected by bending them to the earth and covering them with sods, soil or litter. With protection, a large percentage can be safely brought through.

Do not forget to add to your stock of spring flowers by planting a few bulbs during October. Tulips, crocus and several other kinds of bulbs cost but very little in view of the returns they give. Narcissus, jonquils and hyacinths can also be used effectively.

The so-called "Chinese lily" is a member of the narcissus family, and blooms only a few weeks after being placed in water. The varieties of the polyanthus narcissus known as "Double Roman" and "Paper White" do quite as well when grown in water as the "Chinese lily," and are as much esteemed by the majority of flower lovers.

Chrysanthemums at this season should be strongly staked in the pots, and a moderate use of liquid manure indulged in, to be discontinued as soon as the buds show color. If only large flowers are desired, allow only one bud to develop to a stem, removing the others when about the size of peas. Plants which are in the open ground should be carefully lifted and placed in large pots, shading a few days before bringing to the sunlight, while indoors chrysanthemums should have an abundance of air.

After the outdoor plants are killed by frost, clear up all the borders and beds, if for no other reason to give them an air of neatness. Save all stakes. A good coating of partly decayed cow manure spaded in the beds will put them in good shape for the spring. Where bulbs are planted for spring blooming, the manure can be put on the beds after the ground is frozen, to act as a mulch, and raked off or worked into the soil in the spring.

In taking up and potting plants grown in the open border during the summer, it will usually pay to cut back quite severely at the time. Particularly nice specimens of petunias, verbenas and some other annuals, will make nice window plants if potted up. Young plants of nicotiana affinis and young morning glories should also be saved for indoors. Seeds of mignonette, nasturtiums and several of the other annuals, if sown now, will give a good account of themselves during the winter.

A list of the most desirable house plants for the winter would include geraniums, zouale, ivy-leaved and scented; flowering and foliage begonias in variety; callas, colens, Chinese primroses, cyclamen, linum trigynum, abutilon, alyssium, fuchsias, heliotrope, lantana, palms, ferns and bouvardias. These, with an assortment of bulbous plants—hyacinths, tulips, lilies, narcissus, etc.—will answer every requirement for decorative and cut flower purposes. Of course, there are many other varieties of plants that can be grown, especially where proper facilities can be afforded.

As soon as frost has touched the gladiolus tops lift the plants with a fork and shake the earth from the bulbs. Spread out in a dry, cool place, under cover, where frost cannot reach them. After a few days cut off the tops close to the bulbs, break off and throw away the old bulbs over which the new ones have formed, and place the latter in paper bags. If desired, the little bulblets, or spawn, which will be found numerously about some roots, can be carefully gathered up and saved with the old ones. These, if divested of their tough coating, can be planted in the spring like peas in drills, and will make blooming size bulbs for the second summer. A good place to keep gladiolus bulbs over winter is to hang the bags containing them to the overhead beams in a dry, frost-proof cellar. Montbretia bulbs can be cared for in exactly the same manner. Dahlias and cannas can be taken up with the earth adhering to them, and after being allowed to dry out somewhat, can be placed on the cellar bottom, or stored in barrels of sand. Examine all bulbs occasionally in their winter quarters to see if they are decaying from dampness, or suffering too much from a dry atmosphere.

Stock on the Farm.

There are various opinions as to which pays best, milk and beef, or wool and mutton, each kind of meat being equal in price. This is a mooted point, the feeding of both adding to the improvement of the soil. Then the Berkshire, Essex or Suffolk swine, if well bred, will come from the clover pasture half fat, to be finished on corn; if the market is not good for beef or mutton, it may be for pork and butter, and there is a market at home for all produced. It is a pleasure to the farmer to see animals getting ripe around him. Then there are the horses, though longer coming to maturity. How pleasant it is to look upon a good steed, to know you have bred your own teams, and sold the older ones at a profitable sum, to make room for the younger ones to take their places. A farm free from mortgage, and thus conducted, is not only picturesque, but the owner is independent, ought to be content, and one of the happiest men in existence. Such a man has the means to make his whole family happy. Having the brains to improve his land by culture, he can transfer that culture to the minds of his children. It is a very wrong idea to be overstocked; never keep any more than you can keep thriving; as soon as an animal begins to lose flesh, from that time the owner loses money. It requires twice the feed to bring stock up after sinking that it would to have kept that flesh on when there. When lost in the fall through the want of a little care, when they do come to winter quarters it will take half of that season to retrieve their condition, and stronger feed than necessary is required to do it. It is a great mistake to let stock fall away early in the season, which nine-tenths of the farmers are very apt to do.

NAMES AND THINGS.

Irish moss is a fine seaweed.

Indigo is the sap of the indigofera.

Prunes are prepared fruit of small trees.

Senna is the dried leaves of the cassia bush.

White pepper is made from the ripe berry.

Carraway is the seed of a common wild plant.

Dates are dried and prepared fruit of the date palm.

Musk is obtained from a cell in the male musk deer.

Raisins are sun-dried grapes of a peculiarly luscious variety.

Rattan is the shaft of a reed-like growth of the East Indies.

Cardamon is the ripe seed of several varieties of tropical plants.

Camphor is contained in the wood and the root of the East Indies.

Sago is a dry, granulated starch imported from the East Indies.

Turpentine is a balsam which flows from some varieties of pine.

Hemp is yielded in the same manner as flax, but it is much coarser.

Isinglass is a very pure form of gelatine made from portions of fish.

Black pepper is made from the unripe, dried berry of the pepper shrub.

Iceland moss is a lichen (plant) found especially in Norway and Iceland.

Figs are dried and skillfully prepared fruit that looks much like the pear.

Amber is a fossil found in the sea and sometimes on the banks upon the shore.

Allspice is made from the fruit of the pimento tree. The seed is much like the pea.

Vanilla is made from beans that grow upon a vine that clings to trees and rocks.

Gamboge is a yellow gum which flows freely from the gamboge tree of the East Indies.

Saffron is the dried stigma of the common yellow crocus which grows in our gardens.

Mace is the blossom of the nutmeg tree, and is prepared by being immersed in salt water.

Sponges are a vegetable like animal that grows in the rocks in the depths of the sea.

Cork is the outer rind of the cork-oak.

Ginger is the dried root-stalk of the ginger plant.

Cocoa is made from the fruit of the cocoa tree, fermented five days in heaps, or in earthen vessels.

Cinnamon is the inner rind of the cinnamon tree. The bark of the young shoots is the best.

Neats-foot oil is the soft fat produced in the preparation of the feet and intestines of oxen for the market.

Linseed is the seed of flax. They are smooth, shining, brown, oblong, and have a whitish, sweetish kernel.

Nutmegs are the stone of fruit found in a fleshy hull. They are prepared by being pulled, dried and immersed in a solution of lime and salt water.

Emery is the fine particles of a mineral—emery—and is prepared by heating to a high degree and cooling suddenly with water and then crushing.

Cream of tartar is the refined crust or sediment formed in the interior of wine casks and wine bottles, existing primarily in the juice of the grape.

Gutta-percha is the milky sap of the isonandra gutta trees of the East Indies.

Flax is the fibrous material yielded from the stalk of the flax plant.

Madder is the root of an herb-like growth. It is about the size of a lead pencil, and much longer. It is cleansed, dried and ground. It is a dye stuff.

The tamarind is the marrow in the pod-like fruit of the Indian tamarind tree. It is a dark brown mass, and is generally mixed with the seeds and fibres of the fruit.

Gelatine is the carefully prepared jelly of the gelatinous tissues of certain animals, mostly from the softer parts of the hides of oxen and calves and the skin of sheep.

Logwood is the marrow of a peculiar tree in the West Indies. It is shipped in long, thick pieces of firm, heavy dark red wood. It is split up and moistened by water or acid for use.

Litmus is produced from lichens which grow on the shores of the Mediterranean. The lichens are ground, moistened, and treated with potash, lime and ammonia, and converted into dough. It is then fermented, and afterward mixed with plaster of Paris, and dried and pressed.

Caoutchouc (Indian rubber) is obtained from the milky secretion of various trees and climbing plants of South America. The bark of the tree is thoroughly cleansed, after which they cut through the bark and let the milky sap run into clay troughs or hollow pumpkins. The sap is then dried. For practical use it is cooked for two or three hours. It is finally given chemical treatment—vulcanized.

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SEVEN ROOMS,
All modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
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SOUTHERN RAILWAY
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COTTON STATES
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The Southern Railway operates nearly five thousand miles of road in eight of the Southern States and its lines enter Atlanta, Ga., from five different points of the compass. Washington, D. C., is the Northern or Eastern terminus of one of its lines, which is operated in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, "the standard railroad of America," between New York through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Lynchburg and Danville, Va., Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg and Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, with connection at Salisbury for Asheville, Hot Springs, Knoxville and Chattanooga, at Charlotte for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Jacksonville, and at Atlanta for Birmingham, Memphis, Macon and Southern Georgia. Solid vestibuled limited trains, with through day coaches, Pullman Drawing-room Sleepers and Dining-cars. Time between Washington and Atlanta, eighteen hours, without change of cars of any class.

The Southern Railway is the only line which enters and lands passengers in the Exposition Grounds, and no effort or expense has been spared by the management in the improvement of its roadbed, increasing the number of its coaches and inaugurating its own dining car service preparatory to handling expeditiously and comfortably the heavy travel to and from Atlanta during the Cotton States and International Exposition, which opens September 18 and closes December 31, 1895.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays, from September 17 to December 24, inclusive, excursion tickets will be sold from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Ga., at $14.00, good for return 10 days from date of sale.

Excursion tickets will be sold every day from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, from Washington at $19.25, good for return 20 days from date of sale, and excursion tickets for the entire Exposition season with final limit of January 7, 1896, will be sold from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, at $26.25.

Map folders furnished and Pullman Sleeping Car reservations made upon application.

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The Hotel Douglass.
220 B Street N. W., and 235 Pennsylvania avenue n. w.
THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.
On European Plan.
Write or call. Polite waiters. First class table board.
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Sept. 14—1 mo.

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PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER,
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Horses shod for ease and comfort. All diseases of the feet scientifically treated.

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WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.
Meals at all Hours, and Game in Season.
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Toilet Articles.
Special attention to Ladies.
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TO CONSUMPTIVES.
No better remedy can be found for every form of cough, colds, bronchitis and general debility, or for consumption in any of its stages, than Dr. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates of Lime, Soda and Iron. It is the fruit of long experience and experiment, and in its present form can be recommended as the best preparation known to restore vitality and vigor to flesh, nerve, blood and brain. It is manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, who will send an illustrated circular free on application.

ATTENTION! LADIES!
All who are desirous of having their hair straightened, by the latest and most harmless process, causing the hair to grow straight, thick and lustrous, should call at this office or address Miss E. T. T. Box S Bee office. Call and get a bottle of "PRATIAU" better known as the
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Price 25 cents.

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OF WASHINGTON, D. C., AND NORFOLK, VA.
Office Ninth and E Streets, Washington, D. C.
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INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
THE FINE AND MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
GEORGE LEARY,
242 FEET LONG, 3 DECKS, 64 STATE-ROOMS, 100 BERTHS,
DINING-ROOM, STATE-ROOMS, AND SALOONS LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.
CAPACITY, 1,500,
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PLIES BETWEEN WASHINGTON, D. C., AND NORFOLK, VA., AND POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.
THE CAPITAL STOCK of this company is $50,000, divided into 5,000 SHARES of $10 each. All stock must be paid for in cash before a certificate can be issued, or one-half cash, for which a receipt, officially sealed, will be given, and the balance in 30 days from date of first payment.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED to sell Stock. Apply to office.
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A LION TAMER.

He Considers the Bear the most Dangerous Animal to Handle.

Before his departure for Europe became quite well acquainted with William Philadelphia, and found him a cheery, light-hearted little man, unpretentious as possible, and able to explain the mysteries of his art more clearly than any trainer I have met. And, indeed, he ought to have some special knowledge of bears and lions, for he was born thirty years ago in a small menagerie owned by his father, and has been among wild beasts all his life. Not only was his father a showman before him, but both his grandmothers were showwomen, the one making much money by exhibiting through Europe a performing man brought from Africa, and the other doing equally well with a trained walrus in Russia.

Philadelphia's great-grandfather was a resident of Philadelphia, where he lived until middle life. His name was Jacob Meyer, and he was a Jew. Finding emigrated to Germany, to establish himself in business, he found it prudent to change his name on account of the prejudice against Jews, and he called himself Herr Philadelphia in memory of the city which had been his home. So it comes that Philadelphia's many's most daring lion-tamer has a strain of American blood in his veins, although he speaks but little English.

Philadelphia's body is covered with scars, great and small, made by the claws and teeth of numberless wild beasts. He met with his first serious accident in Odessa at the age of twenty, when a Russian bear bit him twice on the left leg, the first time gouging out a big piece from the fleshy part of the thigh, and the second nearly biting away his knee. The cords and muscles were so injured as to cause a permanent stiffness of the joint and recurring twinges of pain at certain changes in the weather.

Philadelphia was three months in the hospital after this experience, and then was three months on crutches. At another time, when he was seventeen, a Russian bear had seized by the throat for five minutes, while another bear fastened his fangs in his forearm. Although he has been often and scratched by almost every species of wild animal, he considers the bear much the most dangerous beast to train, and this because of its superior intelligence.

"Why," he said, "if you which he will remember it forever. square with you some day." land Moffett in McClure's Mag

Her First Dinner.

"Charlie," said the young wife, tenderly, as she kissed him good-by in preparatory to his going downtown, "the cook is taking a holiday to-day, and the dinner you will get when you come will be entirely of my own cooking. It will be my first, Charlie, won't it be lovey?"

She twittered softly at the end, and Charles turned his face away so she could not see the lines upon it that he loved this wife of his, and would not for worlds do or say anything to wound her feelings.

"Delightful," he responded, kissing her sunlit hair: "and I'll bring home a few good friends of ours, the pastor and the physician, along to be with you."

"Oh, Charlie," she exclaimed, "don't bring them; bring some other fellows."

"I'd rather have them," he said.

"Now, dear," she pouted, "what shall I do as I want you to do? What do you want them?"

Charles hesitated a moment, and then took her hands in his own and said singly.

"Because, sweetheart," he explained, "this is your first effort, and I'll have much easier in my mind if there are both here."—Detroit Free Press.

The Thirteen Superstition.

The inevitable thirteen superstition came up in a company of which I was one the other day. In the course of experience that foolish superstition has been knocked out so often that I rather enjoy sitting down to dinner with thirteen. Once I sat down with Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer, as host. There were just covers, it was the 13th of the month, the occasion was the thirtieth performance of Sullivan and Grossmith's "Iolanthe." Of course nothing came of it. Another time I dined with the Thursday Club, of Philadelphia, at a roadside inn on the Wissahickon. It was discovered that there were just thirteen at table, and, one of the party being superstitious, the landlord was asked to come in and make the fourteenth. He did so, and the result was that he and not one of the party died before the year was out. I waited the nearest I ever came to the verification of the superstition, but any observation.—Major Henry Chicago Inter-Ocean.

An Odd Crusade.

Mrs. Annie Besant's eloquence and sincerity have produced something like a revival of Hindooism. However she has gone in India—that is upon the ancient basis rather than the modern principles now adopted by Hindoo reformers themselves. The Christian missionaries are girding on their armor and are perfervid protest in favor of India as against Western forms of faith. "I plead to you for your own," runs one of the quotations from her preaching. "Be not ashamed of your ancient worship. Be not moved from the ancient faith." It is by such appeals to the national sentiment that most great movements have been initiated. By her eloquent use of these Mrs. Besant has succeeded in winning the hearts of her audiences as never reached by a Western candidate in India.—London Truth.

An Odd Regiment.

In the Russian army there is a particular regiment of infantry of the guards, formed by Emperor Peter, the men of which are recruited from men much with regard to their height, the color of their hair and eyes, as to the shape (or rather) to desire of the Emperor Peter) to desire of the image a man of patient character.

n't be silly.

ink twice and speak once.

n't stop a thing unless you know an keep it up.

en you make promises, keep , or else you will be looked upon disgust.

ake npromises mean lost of con- ce, hence you should promise only you know you can do.

s must not count little things as rth, for it is the small things that so much meaning and make life n living.

irl conscious of her wearing ap- often makes herself too con- ous.

e whole secret of good manners "do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

ay a brunette looks well in hats bonnets trimmed with bright , such as vivid yellow, orange, or red. Any of these colors con- effectively with the dark hair and and even enrich it.

ergie.—What you want to know follows;

ed in white, you have chosen all right.
ed in gray, you will go far away.
ed in black, you will wish yourself back.
ed in red, you will wish yourself dead
ed in green, ashamed to be seen.
ed in blue, he will always be true.
ed in yellow, ashamed of your fellow.
ed in brown, you will live out of town.
ed in pink, your spirits will sink.

C.—Don't trim your green cloth ue, as it will produce a very indif effect. If the colors were darker could put them together; as dark and dark blue harmonizes.

ry housewife should studiously to make her dining accomoda- restful and refreshing for her and, whose daily vocations bring n contact with the noisy world.

ery household should be a place hich its members would gladly e and from which they would be to go, a place to receive new gth and new courage.

merry heart does as much good as cine and in no place will it do as good as in the household.

ders is as any time of a girls life her head ought to be perfectly of romance it is duriug school Early courtships are destructive ll as unhealthy, for it destroys the g mind.

oung man who only "drops in" l on his neighbors two or three a week, should limit his call to minutes, or else he would be a

w silly it is to hear some girls "I know nothing in the world cooking or housekeeping," and such an expression wise. It shows the smallness of their mind glories in ignorance.

w disappointed is the man who es a bewitching looking girl who effects his comfort and well being.

f at least, of the woes of the do- ic life and the incompetency of ousehold spring from wives who d not acquaint themselves with the s of life.

beautiful woman who knows no ession will soon develop into an cessful old wife and become un- lued by the husband, who ght her bewitching.

person that breaks his word bids s be false to him.

good life, happy thoughts, pleas- anners and a merry heart make d face look young and a happy ooks pretty.

work in the line that one enjoys is owing with the tide or sowing the grain.

CITY BREVITIES.

s Marselina Brooks is in Balti- attending the CatholicUniversity.

ster Samuel R. Watson will leave ity to-morrow to attend the Saint stine School at Raleigh, N. C.

w is the time to advertise in the

REE TRIP TO ATLANTA EX- POSITION

eturn (from the home of the send- s offered by the publishers of the s' Every Saturday, of 36 South th Street, Philadelphia, to the person able to make seventy small sh words by using the letters con- ed in EV-E-R-Y S-A-T-U-R- Y, and no letter to occur more s in any one word than it is con- ed in "Every Saturday."

irst-Class Pneumatic Tire Bicycle ther boy or girl) is offered to the person sending list of sixty words ove.

Lady's Elegant Gold Watch to person sending list of fifty words ove, and one hundred other arti- of value for first lists in order of as received.

elve two-cent stamps must be sent al subscription (four numbers of eautiful thirty-two page illustra Newspaper for Women), con- g full particulars and rules of the e Hour Circle Word Building ases for bright people; also s and address of the 103 success- s in last Educational Contest, cation. If interest- and address La- Department treet, Phila-

Advertise in the BEE.

THE EIGHT-PAGE BEE.

THE NEWSIEST AND BEST JOURNAL PUBLISHED.

The Washington BEE is no doubt the newsiest and best journal published by an Afro-American in this country.

The BEE contains more news than any two weeklies published anywhere in the United States.

Here is what our exchanges say:

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

[From the Texas Freeman.]

We are just a trifle late in saying so, but the Washington Bee has made mechanical changes that improve its appearance and reflect credit on the management.

[From the Appeal.]

The Washington Bee recently made considerable improvement in its appearance and enlarged its size to a quarto. Since his late little unpleasantness Chase seems to be "stronger than ever."

[From Newspaperdom.]

The Washington (D. C.) BEE has been enlarged and substantially improved. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

[From the Fourth Estate.]

THE BEE BUSIER THAN EVER.

The Washington (D. C.) BEE has been enlarged and substantially improved. It is now an eight-page paper. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

[From the Southern Forge.]

The Washington BEE comes to us this week in great shape. It has a new head and twice the size. Brother Chase is going ahead. And if you bother the Bee you'll get "stinged."

[From the Alexandria Leader.]

The Washington BEE has purchased an entire new outfit. The Bee will be issued as eight-page paper. May success attend the Bee.

[From the Evening Star.]

ENLARGED TO EIGHT PAGES.

The Washington BEE appeared Saturday, enlarged and substantially improved, as an eight-page paper. It also presented many illustrated features, including portraits of Major Moore, Commissioner Ross and other Districtofficials and prominent citizens. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase. The leading editorial Saturday pledges support to Gov. McKinley's candidacy for President.

[From the Western Optic.]

The Washington, D. C., BEE is out in a new dress of type, and with its improved make-up now ranks with the foremost Negro newspapers in America. May the Bee improve each shining hour.

[From the Athens Clipper.]

The last issue of the Washington BEE presents a very pleasant appearance to the public. It has eight pages abounding in rich reading matter. Editor Chase has lost none of his old time vigor in wielding the pen. The Clipper congratulates the Bee and hopes it and its editor may live many years to sting the enemies of the race.

[From the Baltimore Standard.]

The Washington BEE comes to us this week in an eight-page form, and much improved every way. Editor Chase is to be congratulated.

[From the Chicago A. M. E. Record.]

The Washington BEE came out last week, considerably improved. It is now a six-column quarto, and has the appearance of property stamped upon all of its departments.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

H. J. EUROPE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
426 Fifth Street N. W. Room 5—Up Stairs.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Real estate bought, sold or exchanged. Houses rented, rents collected, insurance placed, loans negotiated.

The truly wonderful effect produced by Dr. Alexander B. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates results in beyond doubt the most perfect preparation of its kind known to-day. Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, debility, wasting diseases and all scrofulous humors disappear upon its administration. It is almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, become very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and strength, builds up the nervous system, restores appetite, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system. Remember in taking no substitute. The results following its use are the best recommendations. Be sure, as your health and life depend upon it, that you get the genuine. Manufactured only by Dr. ALEXANDER B. WILBOR Chemical Laboratory, Boston, Mass.

PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND PHOSPHATES OF
LIME, SODA, IRON.
WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

Many vessels were wrecked in the recent heavy gales on the great lakes.

Ex-Police Justice Solon B. Smith, a prominent New York politician, is dead.

Gen. Mahone, who suffered from a recent paralytic stroke, is somewhat improved.

Chief Justice Fuller is visibly improved in looks as a result of his vacation in Maine.

Formal orders placing Major General Nelson A. Miles in command of the United States Army will be issued.

The anarchist who carried a bomb into the Rothschild's bank in Paris has been sentenced to prison for three years.

Corbett, the pugilist has left for Texas, although the probability is that the legislature will pass a law prohibiting prize fighting.

The baseball season ended on Monday, and the Baltimore club is champion of the National league for another year.

John C. New, ex-President Harrison's closest friend, reports that he favors Robert T. Lincoln as the Republican candidate for President.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage has formally accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church at Washington, and will preach his first sermon Oct. 27.

The new French torpedo boat Leforban made thirty-one knots an hour on her trial trip, the fastest time ever recorded for a steam vessel.

The revenues of the Federal government for the present month are in excess of expenditures, and a surplus of two or three millions is probable.

The town of Hudeya, in the province of Yemen, Turkey, has been overwhelmed by a landslide from a mountain near by, which killed a hundred persons.

Robert Fair, a drunken insurance agent, killed his wife and himself at No. 201 East Thirty-fourth street, New York, because she was going to leave him.

The Durrant trial at San Francisco is now in its tenth week, and will last probably three weeks longer. The defence continues its effort to prove an alibi.

China has responded to England's demands by degrading Viceroy Lin, of the province of Sez-Chuen for his sympathy with the recent Chengtu mission outrages.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Prince von Hohenlohe is falling in the public estimation and that a new press campaign will probably be started against him.

Thomas A. Lynch, whom the New York police locked up as a common drunkard, died in Bellevue Hospital from a fractured skull, and there is evidence of foul play.

A meeting of different religious and civic organizations in Boston passed resolutions of thanks to Gov. Culberson, of Texas, for his splendid efforts to prevent prize fighting.

Irishmen in Chicago have organized the Irish National Alliance of the World, to effect the freedom of Ireland by any means "consistent with the laws and usages of civilized nations."

Lord Dunraven has ordered his yacht Valkyrie to winter in American waters, and she will go into winter quarters in Brooklyn. It is believed the Valkyrie will seek races in American waters next spring.

A despatch received from St. Petersburg via Eudtkuhnen says that the tariff of Russia railways on exports of Russian produce to America by way of Hamburg has been reduced thirty per cent.

The New York yacht club has received a definite challenge from Charles Rose, of London, through the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, for a race for the America cup next year. The challenge has been accepted.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Pall Mall Gazette says: "Great Britain at length appears to be in earnest. She has now five warships on the Yang-Tse-Kiang and four more ships will join them on Saturday.

Information has been received of the capture, in Hardin county, Ky., near the Mississippi line, of George Davis and Bob Thomas, two noted desperate moonshiners. Davis for ten years has defied Federal and State authorities.

Lightning struck a chimney of the State Headquarters Building on the Creedmore rifle range at Queens, L. I., during a thunder shower, and among other damage exploded a number of cartridges, melting the bullets.

M. Lebon, the French minister of commerce, announces that a contract has been signed for laying a submarine cable between Brest and New York, and for a link between the French cable system and the Antilles.

Millionaire John B. Manning, by vote of the Governing Committee, has been expelled from the New York Stock Exchange. Serious charges were made, alleging that he had knowledge of the erasure of indorsements on certain Union Pacific Railway bonds.

The New York Stock Exchange has decided not to demand reports from the Sugar Trust "for the present." President Havemeyer, however, said that he had no objection to the stock being taken off the list, and the matter is likely to be heard from later.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that the Mohammedan insurgents in the Chinese provinces of Kan-Su and Shen-Si signally defeated a force of imperial troops under the command of General Lung. Four battalions of troops, the dispatch says, surrendered to the rebels.

Wm. Patche went into Thornton's deer park near Varna, Ill., on Sunday. The animals are known to be ferocious, and danger signs warn trespassers to keep out. Yesterday Patche's torn and mangled body was found dangling from the horns of a large deer. Life had been extinct for hours.

The federal officials at San Francisco have learned that the British sealing vessels in the Behring sea are carrying arms in open violation of the regulations adopted. The matter will be brought to the attention of the state department and complaints will be lodged with the British government.

The largest raft ever floated down the Mississippi river is now on the way to St. Louis. It consists, with its load, of over 7,000,000 feet of lumber, mostly white pine. If carried by rail, this lumber would make nearly 600 carloads, and flowing forty feet to the car, the train would be over four and a half miles long.

The case against the master of the schooner Antinette and seven Cubans who were seized by the revenue cutter McLane on the Florida Reef and brought to Key West, charged with violation of the neutrality laws, was heard today before United States Commissioner Otto, and the prisoners were discharged for lack of evidence.

The Good Government Club Convention in New York nominated a county ticket of its own.

The Voce Della Verita says the letters and telegrams of sympathy received by the pope on the occasion of the recent Italian fetes commemorative of the entry of King Victor Emmanuel into Rome contained over a million signatures.

The State Department in Washington has been advised of the payment in London of the Spanish draft for the Mora claim, and the deposit of the net proceeds to the credit of the Secretary of State in the New York sub-treasury. The draft called for the payment of $1,449,000 in gold.

The tents of the Barnum & Bailey show were torn into shreds by a cyclone at Burlington, Iowa. The animals, the fat woman, the giants and the living skeletons and the circus riders were all exposed to the storm. Hail broke the windows of Press Agent Hamilton's car and cut some of his advance notices. Loss $12,000; nobody hurt.

Attorney General Harmon has taken steps to learn whether or not the beef trust can be reached by the Anti-Trust law. He has forwarded to United States District Attorney Black, in Chicago, all the evidence supplied by Secretary of Agriculture Morton as to the operations of the trust, and instructed him to investigate the matter and report the result to the Deparment of Justice.

The fiat has gone forth from police headquarters that all news stands and bootblacking stands on the sidewalks in the city of New York must be removed. A delegation of bootblacks waited upon President Roosevelt of the police board. He referred them to Acting Police Superintendent Conlin, who imparted the information that he had no discretion in the matter. There was the law in unmistakable characters, and he had received orders to enforce it.

The grand jury of New York city has ordered indictments for manslaughter in the second degree against the following men who are held responsible for the collapse of the Ireland building Aug. 7, when fifteen men were killed: Thomas Murray, mason foreman; Thomas Walker, superintendent; John Parker, contractor; Dennis L. Buckley, ex-inspector of the building department; Charles E. Beyrens, architect, and Edward J. Yondale, achitects assistants.

Advices from Antioch state that Ottoman officials there have succeeded in exciting Mussulmen with a report of an impending massacre by Armenians. As a result of this, Mussulmen, accompanied by police, raided an Armenian church and searched the building for arms. The Armenians resisted and in the conflict which ensued ten of them were killed. A reign of terror prevails at Kemakh and Ersengen, owing to oppressions by the Turks. Many Armenians have been arrested.

ANOTHER SPANISH WARSHIP LOST.

Cruiser Cristobal Colon Wrecked on the Cuban Coast.

Havana, Oct. 1.—Another Spanish warship has been lost. The cruiser Cristocal Colon has been wrecked near Cape Antonio and, it is believed, will prove a total loss.

The Cristobal Colon is a second class cruiser of about 1,200 displacment and 1,600 horse power. She is estimated to have had about 300 officers and men. The disaster occurred off Colorado Point, in the Gulf of Guadina, south of the town of Mantua, in the province of Pinar del Rio, near Havana.

The Christobal Colon appears to have encountered the severe weather off Cape Antinio, and to have put into the Gulf of Guadiana for shelter. There she tried to ride out the fierce gale and heavy seas; but was slowly driven towards Colorado Point, off which there is a dangerous reef, known as the Colorado reef. When the commander of the cruiser saw that he could not make head against the storm, he attempted to anchor, according to stories told here; but the anchor would not hold and the cruiser was driven ashore.

OTSEGO-HERKIMER REPUBLICANS.

Thirty-Third District Senatorial Convention in Session at Richfield.

Richfield Springs, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-third district met at noon to-day in the village of Richfield Springs. Many prominent Republicans were present. The first to arrive this morning was the delegation from Oneonta.

The Herkimer delegates arrived later. Otsego county will make a strong effort to secure the nomination for its candidate, W. L. Brown, basing its claim upon its greater Republican vote. There is some probability of a spirited contest, as the Prescott followers from Herkimer are equally determined upon securing the nomination for their favorite.

35,000 OUNCES OF SILVER STOLEN.

One of the Thieves Arrested, and Part of the Booty Recovered.

London, Sept. 27.—One of the principals in the theft of 35,000 ounces of silver which had been shipped by Vivian & Co., of Swansea, to Sharp & Williams, of London, on Wednesday, has been arrested and a portion of the silver recovered.

The silver, which was in ingots, was taken from the van while in transit from the Midland depot to the office of Sharp & Williams.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Oct 2 (noon).—Flour—Receipts, 15,700 bbls; sales, 2,800 pkgs; State and Western quiet, southern flour dull.

Rye flour—Market steady.

Wheat—Receipts, 113,000 bush; sales, 750,000 bush. Market opened weak on lower cables and foreign selling, but rallied later on reports of improved Liverpool advices. May, 70@70 5-16c; December, 66 9-16@66¾c.

Rye—Market quiet.

Corn—Receipts, 101,100 bush; sales, 25,000 bush. Market fairly steady; some covering by locals to-day. May, 35¼c; October, 36¼c; November 36 13-16; December, 35¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 127,200 bush; sales, 15,000 bush. Market quiet but steady. May, 25¼@25¾c.

Beef—Steady. Family, $10.00@12.00.

Pork—Quiet. New mess, $10.00@10.50.

Lard—Dull. Prime mess steam $ .21.

Butter — Receipts, 7,160 pkgs. Firm. State dairy, 12½@20¼c; western dairy, 9½@15½c; elgins, 22¾c; state creamery, 22¾c; western do, 16½@22¾c; imitation do, 11@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 7,198 pkgs. Market firm. State, large 6@8¼c; small 6¾@7¾c; part skims, 3¼c; full skims, 2@2¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,858 pkgs. Market firm. State and Pennsylvania, 18@18½c; western 17@18c.

Sugar — Raw, firm; refining, fair, 3 1-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 9-16. Refined firm; crushed 5½@5 1-16c; powdered, 4¾@5 1-16c; granulated, 4¼@5 11-16c.

Petroleum—Market steady.

Coffee—Market firm.

Lead—Market firm; bullion price, $3.15 exchanged, $3.45@3.77½.

Hops—Market very quiet. State, common to choice, 1894 crop, 3@7c; Pacific coast, 1894, 3@7c.

HORSESHOE LUCK.

"Am I too old to think of a second marriage?" said Mrs. Blythe, looking wistfully into the glittering sheet of mirror that extended to the other side of the room into an indefinite perspective of onyx tables, stands of ferns, Japanese screens and India hangings. "Six and thirty—and why should one be compelled to give up all the sweetness of life at six and thirty? I'm sure I don't look a day over thirty; and Algy Vane must be that at least!"

Mrs. Blythe was a very pretty woman—not the bud, but the full-blown rose—a plump, dimpled, peachy-cheeked matron, who knows exactly how to make the most of all her middle-aged advantages.

She had married Major Mortlake Blythe at seventeen, and he had left her a widow at seven and twenty.

"I shall never be such a fool as to marry again!" said Mrs. Blythe.

For the Major had by no means been perfection. He had left her just enough, by dint of strict economy, to live upon, especially as her only child had been taken to "bring up" by a quiet Quaker couple, the Major's relatives. And until now Mrs. Blythe had adhered resolutely to her decision.

But Algernon Vane was a royally handsome fellow, and the pretty widow was but human, and she had scribbled "Rosamond Vane," "Mrs. Algernon Vane," over and over again in her blotting book, and she had treasured up a flower he had worn in his button-hole, and she had corresponded with him during the winter he had spent in Bermuda, writing sprightly and amusing letters, with a semi-tone of seriousness underlying all their sparkling gossip.

"He likes me a little now," said the widow, "and I'm determined he shall like me a good deal more. I'm tired of this solitary life; I'm tired of counting every penny half a dozen times before I spend it. Algy is independently rich, and he's my beau ideal of a man. With him I do believe I could be quite, quite happy. He doesn't know about Lydia; but of course that would be no objection. Uncle Joshua and Aunt Rebecca will keep her. Dear me, dear me! she must be growing to be a big girl now," and Mrs. Blythe shuddered at the idea.

At this moment the door flew open, and in burst a tall, dusty, disheveled young girl, some half a head taller than Mrs. Blythe herself, with the white-capped maid following helplessly behind.

"Please, ma'am," said the maid, "she wouldn't wait for me to take her card up."

"Mamma, I'm Lydia!" cried the breathless apparition. "Little Liddy, mamma—don't you remember? Tell that hateful girl to go away! A card, indeed! Am I to send up cards to my own mother?"

Mrs. Blythe stood appalled in the soft yellow light streaming through the China silk curtains. This fair-haired, sunburned young giantess, with peony cheeks and the big blue eyes, the ill-fitting gloves and faded cambric gown—could it be possible that this was the "little Liddy" of ten years ago? Oh, if Mr. Vane should see her!

The girl looked around like one who views the enchantment of a fairy palace.

"O mamma, how pretty you are!" said she, "and what a lovely room! Are you glad to see me, mamma, darling?"

"My dearest child," gasped the widow, "what has brought you here?"

Lydia clasped her hands; her countenance fell.

"Mamma," said she, "I'm the most miserable creature in the world—and I want a hundred dollars!"

"Lydia! A hundred dollars!"

"And you must let me have it!" vehemently went on Lydia. "I've killed Uncle Joshua's prize colt! That is, I didn't exactly do it myself, but I was riding 'Pretty Jane' around the meadow, just for practice, and I forgot and left the bars down, and the train came along, and—oh! I never can look Uncle Joshua in the face again unless I have that hundred dollars to pay him. I shall be able to earn plenty for myself before long, mamma," she added, breathlessly, "for I can ride better than the woman in pink tarlatan and spangles who jumped through the hoops at the circus. When the old gipsy told my fortune last year, at the county fair, she said a horseshoe would bring me luck some day; and I knew, of course, what she meant. So I've been practicing riding ever since, whenever I could get away from Aunt Beck and Uncle Joshua, and——"

"Mrs. Dappleton Ames is in the drawing room, ma'am," said the white-capped maid, appearing with an oxydized silver card-receiver in her hand.

And Mrs. Blythe checked her daughter's confidences at once.

"Lydia," cried she, "I'm surprised at you! A great girl like you scuffling and romping around the country! Go back to Shady Plains by the very next train, and try to behave more like a lady. Why, you must be fourteen at least!"

"Seventeen, mamma," confessed the culprit. "But aren't you going to give me the hundred dollars?"

"I have not got a hundred cents!" impatiently cried Mrs. Blythe. "And if I had I wouldn't give it to you, you naughty, ill-behaved, romping— Yes, Matilda, tell Mrs. Dappleton Ames that I shall be down directly, and bring some tea and buns for—for Miss Blythe before the next train goes."

But before Mrs. Dappleton Ames had finished her call, and Mrs. Blythe came back, the bird had flown. Lydia, deeply wounded and recentful, had promptly returned to Shady Plains.

"That old gipsy must have been a humbug, after all," thought the despairing girl. "Oh, what shall I say to Uncle Joshua? Why was mamma so cold and cruel to me? Oh, dear, I am very unhappy!"

"Shady Plains!" shouted the conductor.

And as Lydia crept sorrowfully out of the train, something bright, like a fallen drop of dew, scintillated on the floor at her feet. She stooped to pick it up. It was a diamond scarfpin in the shape of a horseshoe.

"Squire Carhart's company must have dropped it," said Lydia to herself. "Oh, how it sparkles! If it were only mine! For I'm sure it must be worth more than a hundred dollars."

She glanced furtively at a tall, broad-shouldered young fellow who had been seated in the train a few seats beyond her.

"He never looked around," thought Lydia. "I'm glad of it, for he must have known that I had been crying. But I must give this back to him."

With a light, swift step, she hastened to overtake Squire Carhart's city guest.

"Please, is this yours?" said she, holding up the glittering half-circle. "I found it on the car floor close to where you were sitting."

He started and raised his hat.

"It is Mr. Weston's niece, isn't it?" said he, "Miss Lydia? Yes, it is mine, and I'm a thousand times obliged to you. I must have fastened it in very carelessly. And I value it very highly, too; it was a gift from my father."

"Is it worth a great deal of money?" asked Lydia, timidly lifting her sea-blue eyes to his face.

"About a hundred dollars, I suppose."

"I wish it was mine," said Lydia, with a long sigh, as if she were thinking aloud.

"Yours. Why, it isn't a lady's ornament."

"Oh, not the pin!" Lydia hastened to explain, "but the money—the hundred dollars. Good-by! Here is the carriage waiting from Carhart Court."

"Will you let me drive you as far as Wotton farm?" asked the stranger, courteously.

And tired Lydia willingly consented.

The upshot was that when she entered her uncle's presence she gave him a bank bill representing the price of the "prize colt."

"Where did thee get this money, child?" solemnly asked Uncle Joshua.

"I—I borrowed it," confessed Lydia. "Don't ask me any more questions, uncle. I'll pay it back if I have to pick blackberries at four cents a quart all summer."

"I hope thee will give up this hoydenish business of scampering about on horseback, Lydia, after this," severely spoke Aunt Rebecca.

"But, aunt, the old fortune-teller told me that my fortune would one day be made by a——"

Lydia stopped abruptly as she remembered how the diamond horseshoe had glittered on the floor at her feet that day. Her color rose, her heart beat.

"Thee must remember, Lydia," admonished Aunt Rebecca, "that all diviners and fortune-tellers are snares of Satan."

"Yes, Aunt Rebecca," murmured the girl.

But from that day an inscrutable change came over the character of her life.

The pleasant summer sunshine had faded out of the land. The Saratoga hotels were closed; gay Newport was deserted.

And Mrs. Blythe, sitting in the yellow light of her jonquil silk curtains, was smiling over a card which Matilda had just brought in.

"Dear Algy!" she murmured. "I knew he would come!"

She glided into the white-and-gold drawing room, all gracious cordiality.

"You recreant cavalier!" she smiled. "I've half a mind to scold you, and yet——"

"Do I deserve that title?" Mr. Vane asked. "For you are the first person to whom I have told the great happiness of my life. Oh, I see you don't understand me! Come from behind the draperies, Lydia, and help me to explain matters to your mother."

And Lydia, blue-eyed and fair-tressed, came.

"We are married, mamma," said Lydia, "Algy and I. And we sail for Europe in the Comandra, at noon. Won't you kiss me, mamma, and wish me joy?"

Mrs. Blythe kissed Lydia—and Algy, too—and wished them joy.

But this was the severest ordeal to which she had ever been put. A mother-in-law instead of a bride! This was hardly what she had looked forward to.

But even in that trying moment she noticed the glittering pin which fastened Lydia's lace bonnet-strings—a quaint device of tiny diamonds—and remembered what the girl had once said about a fortune-teller and a horseshoe.

"Mamma didn't look quite pleased, Algy," said the bride, when they were back in the carriage, driving to the steamer's wharf. "Do you suppose she is vexed because we didn't take her into our confidence?"

"I dare say," remarked Mr. Vane, "that no mother likes to lose her child so suddenly. Least of all, darling, so sweet a treasure as you."

And neither of the two suspected what a poisoned dagger was that day rankling in the breast of Mrs. Rosamond Blythe.

He Knew His Mother.

Mrs. Wilson tells a story about Carlyle and Thackeray, which has been told before, but which may be new to some readers. Several artists at the Royal Academy dinner, sitting in the neighborhood of these great men, were expressing their enthusiasm about Titian. "His glorious coloring is a fact about Titian," said one. "And his glorious drawing is another fact about Titian," cried a second. So they went on till Carlyle, who had been listening in silence to their rhapsodies, interrupted them by saying, with a slow deliberation which had its own impressive emphasis: "And here I sit, a man made in the image of God, who knows nothing about Titian and cares nothing about Titian; and that's another fact about Titian."

Thackeray was sipping claret at the moment. He paused, and bowed courteously to Carlyle. "Pardon me," he said, "that is not a fact about Titian. But it is a fact—and a lamentable fact—about Thomas Carlyle."

Wooden Defenses.

Life was very insecure in mediaeval times. It was usual for people to sleep on a bed which was surrounded by sides of board, with strong posts at the four corners. These sides contained sliding doors, which could be fastened inside. When men retired to rest they took a weapon with them. If attacked in the night, they were aroused by the noise made by the crashing in of their wooden defences, and were able to defend themselves. When the law became strong enough to protect human life, the sides of the bedstead were gradually dispensed with, but the four posts remained. The box-like bedstead still survives in the rural parts of Scotland, and is almost necessary where the earthen floors and imperfect ceilings cause much damp. Emily Branto in "Wuthering Heights," describes one of these bedsteads in the old mansion as forming a "little closet."

Training a Locomotive.

Locomotives that are intended for express trains are put through a course of preliminary training, that their power and speed may be thoroughly tested. When an engine is taken out of the shop it is run for two or three weeks on one of the local branches, to train it, so to speak, for fast running. By this means all the bearings and journals connected with the running gear become settled to their work; for should anything about the new machinery not work harmoniously, there is ample time to adjust the defect. Usually the new engine proves troublesome on account of its propensity to make fast time, and at almost every station the train is found to be a little ahead of schedule time, and must wait for from ten seconds to a minute.

The Shiloh Lyceum will open tomorrow.

Miss Lillie Welchs' boarding school will be an attraction this winter.

The excursion to raise the funds to print the speech of Hon. E. D. Bassett was a failure.

The George Leary will go to Indian Head this evening to an oyster roast.

Popular plays are at all of the theatres now.

Hamilcar Turleigh, the famous musical leader of this city is preparing to introduce one of the best known singers in this country.

Mr. Turleigh is a musical director of no mean ability.

He is fast regaining his past reputation as a concert director.

Mrs. Mary Anderson Cross, who paid the city a visit a few months ago will probably visit the city this winter in a grand concert.

All patrons and friends of The BEE are requested to send their amusements to the editor of this column. All amusements that take place in this city will hereafter be found in this column.

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DELEGATE CONTEST.

There seems to be some doubt among the politicians as to who will be the strongest and best man to represent the republican party from this city in the next national convention.

The BEE has printed a list of the gentlemen who have been mentioned as candidates, and as an inducement to make this contest interesting, the BEE will present a fine gold headed cane to the candidate who receives the highest number of coupons. The coupons will be received and counted by the contest editor, and all coupons will be kept and counted in the presence of a committee to consist of one friend from each candidate.

Each coupon will count one vote, which must be sent to the contest-editor of the BEE.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

WHO WILL THE NEXT DELEGATES BE? VOTE FOR YOUR CHOICE.

The coming Republican contest for delegates to the next National Republican Convention will be a hot one. Public meetings have been held throughout the city, and it is still undecided who the most popular man is.

As a test of each man's strength the BEE will publish the list of the probable candidates, with a coupon attached, which will enable friends of each candidate to vote for his choice.

CANDIDATES.	
COL. TRUESDELL	0
ROBERT H. KEY	100
COL. M. M. PARKER	1
W. H. BROOKER	25
ANDREW GLEASON	150
CHARLES OTLET	0
COL. P. H. CARSON	0
DR. C. B. PURVIS	1
DANIEL MURRAY	5
AARON BRADSHAW	0
ALBERT SELLERS	12
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J. A. Brown, Porter House, 103 Sixth street n. w,

Payne's barber shop, 120 Four-and-a-half street s. w.

J. W. Taylor's barber shop, 906 Eleventh street.

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NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY HAS A WELCOME SENSATION.

The Prospective Vanderbilt-Marlborough Wedding—Perry Belmont Again Into Politics—Another Yacht Contest in Prospect—American Athletics.

Special New York Letter.

Fashionable New York is not greatly surprised at the announcement of the engagement of the young Duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, whose matrimonial troubles the public is familiar with. The engagement has for some time been foreshadowed. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has arrived in town, and is busily engaged in putting in order the new residence on the corner of Madison avenue and Seventy-second street, purchased by her last year. The house is not an especially imposing one. It will be remembered that Mrs. Vanderbilt purchased it after declining the magnificent mansion at Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue conferred on her by her husband.

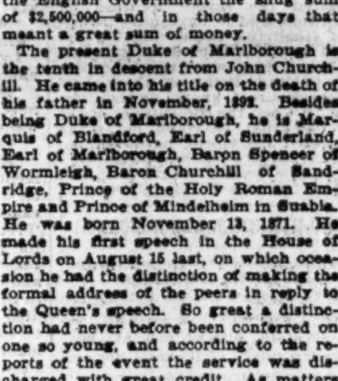
Rumor is busy in many ways regarding this notable wedding. Among all the alliances of American women with European nobles, none have approached nearer the throne of power than this of the great-granddaughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt. There is a certain propriety, after all, in this wedding. The original Duke of Marlborough was a self-made

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

man. He was plain John Churchill, and was born without title or prospects. He was as great a man in his day as Commodore Vanderbilt was in his. He won a fortune and a dukedom by intrigue and his sword, just as Vanderbilt won a fortune by his financial genius. He gained the dukedom by the victory of Blenheim, one of the greatest and most important in English history. It was for that victory that the British Parliament erected for John Churchill at Woodstock, near Oxford, the princely mansion of Blenheim House, the present home of the bridegroom-elect. That homestead cost the English Government the snug sum of $2,500,000—and in those days that meant a great sum of money.

The present Duke of Marlborough is the tenth in descent from John Churchill. He came into his title on the death of his father in November, 1892. Besides being Duke of Marlborough, he is Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer of Wormleigh, Baron Churchill of Sandridge, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire and Prince of Mindelheim in Suabia. He was born November 13, 1871. He made his first speech in the House of Lords on August 15 last, on which occasion he had the distinction of making the formal address of the peers in reply to the Queen's speech. So great a distinction had never before been conferred on one so young, and according to the reports of the event the service was discharged with great credit. As matters stand in Europe, there is no title not a princely one greater than that of the Duke of Marlborough.

The young lady whom this powerful noble has sought in marriage is less than eighteen years of age. She is an heiress of many millions, but is not the greatest of American heiresses. She is a very accomplished and beautiful young woman. Not too deeply absorbed in the passion for dress, she is nevertheless tasty in her attire and always becomingly gowned and decorated. Her education has been mainly conducted under private tutors. She is fond of all sorts of athletic exercises suitable for girls. She is particularly proficient in riding, fencing and golfing. In fact, in the last named accomplishment she has taken an advanced position, while in fencing she has long been without an equal in her set. She has black hair inclined to curl, dark gypsy eyes and a clear, creamy complexion. Ever since her graduation from the nursery she has enjoyed great freedom. She has her own apartments, beautifully furnished, in the great house her mother occupies, and with a maid of her own she enjoys her liberty as fully as any reigning belle of mature years. Though not formally "brought out" Miss Consuelo



Duke of Marlborough.

has been a prominent figure in Newport society during the past season. It is believed that the wedding will in many respects surpass in detail any preceding event of the kind in this city.

The reappearance of Perry Belmont in active politics in connection with the late Democratic State Convention is attracting attention. Mr. Belmont had a short and brilliant career in Congress a few years ago. Doubtless, his youth rather than his ambition militated against his upward career at the time. He is still a young man, on the sunny side of life's prime, and with the experience of society and pleasure that naturally fits a man of keen intellect for a more active career. There are many inducements to lead him forward on the road of political ambition, and he undoubtedly has the ability and address to make a career, if he cares for it.

To say that the members of the New York Yacht Club are happy would be to faintly describe their feelings over the prompt receipt of a new English challenge for the America cup, made under circumstances that convey a flattering approval of the course of the club in the recent provoking controversy with Lord Dunraven. The new challenger for the America cup is Charles D. Rose, son of Sir John Rose, of London, and a member of the Prince of Wales's set. The challenge is made through the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, of which the heir to England's throne is a member. To the mind of the average New York sporting crank, it looks very much as if John Bull, after getting full details, was now quite as much disgusted with Dunraven's action as the most patriotic American has been. At any rate, we are to have a race next year for the cup, and on our own terms. The new challenger is a very different man from Lord Dunraven, who was always quibbling for terms, and inferentially throwing doubt on the fairness of the American yachting rules and courses. Mr. Rose asks no terms whatever. He leaves everything to the American Cup Committee. He is willing to sail anywhere and under any conditions we name. If this is not true sportsmanship, and a thorough compliment to American honesty, it would be hard to find them.

Mr. Rose challenges with a cutter of 89 feet on the water line. It bears the unsuphonious name of "Distant Shore." This means a vessel of the same size as the Defender. The English yacht is to be built by Designer Soper, of London, who has turned out some good heavy sea boats. There is no doubt that the new English boat will be very much such a boat as our own Defender. It is rumored that the English are now prepared to spend a big pile of money to win the cup in a fair fight. It is very probable that we will depend upon the Defender. Shrewd yachtsmen believe that she can be tuned up to go so fast next year that it will be practically impossible to build a boat to beat her. But some of our best yachtsmen thought the same thing of the Vigilant. Nat. Herreshoff may have some new ideas in that remarkable cranium of his. It may be that some of our

Perry Belmont.

rich young men will induce Designer Lewis Nixon to try his hand upon a speedy yacht. It is doubtful if anybody else would care to compete with the Herreshoffs.

The remarkable success of American athletes in the recent events at Manhattan Field have not ceased to be a matter of lively gossip. It is some years since that a shrewd observer called Americans the "modern Greeks." We are disposed at the present time to lead the world not only in originality and invention, but in manly sports of all kinds. In swiftness, dexterity and muscle, our athletes show equal ability. In fact, it is the general range of their qualities that give our champions their victories. But, after all, we are a very mixed people. There was English, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, German and Italian blood represented in our champion team, all improved, of course, by birth or residence in the free air of our glorious country.

MILTON S. MAYHEW.

"Watch Me!"

"Hi, Chimmy, see de mug soakin' his head!" yelled a street urchin at the corner of West and Barclay streets recently. "Watch me!" yelled Jimmy, another urchin, and he came down the street full tilt. The man soaking his head was a truck driver. He was holding his head under a pump and was pumping at the same time. On came Jimmy. He was barefooted and made no noise. He was also bare-headed and ragged. Two feet in the rear of the truckman he rose up and dived head foremost. He struck the truckman head-on just back of the hips. There was a wild yell, a kerplunk, and a big splash of water in the trough under the pump. The truckman was at the bottom. Jimmy was in the trough, too, but he was on top. There was a slashing of legs and arms. Jimmy slid out and scudded up the street. The truckman came up spluttering and cursing. He saw Jimmy scudding. The handiest thing to throw was a watermelon. It was a big one. The truckman grabbed it and succeeded in hurling it twenty feet after the scudding Jimmy, who was twenty yards away. As he threw it the truckman started to run. The man who owned the melon grabbed him. Jimmy's companion started to run too. He reached the melon, which had broken in four pieces, with a hop, skip, and a jump, and gathered up the fragments. Then he scudded after Jimmy. The truckman stopped and cursed. The owner demanded pay for the melon, and finally compromised on half value. The truckman shook himself, climbed on his wagon, whipped up his horse, and started down the street in the direction the urchins had gone. There was no report of a boy killed during the day, and it is not believed that he caught them.—New York Sun.

Spontaneous Combustion.

A writer in the Gartenlaube calls attention to the fact that spontaneous combustion may occur where it is least looked for—in silk, for instance. To increase the weight of silk it is often "bathed" so skilfully that one pound of silk carries three pounds of various "ingredients," the whole forming a combination which makes self-ignition possible. Instances are on record wherein packages of such "silk" broke into flame in warehouses, on shipboard, on railway cars, &c.

Shrewd politicians believe that women are exerting more influence in the politics of this country than ever before.

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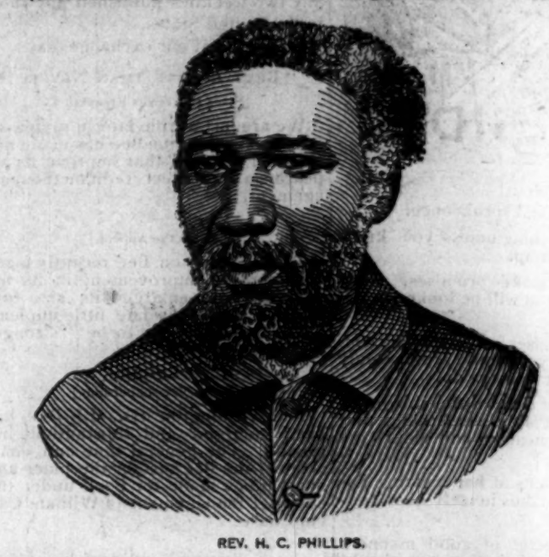

REV. H. C. PHILLIPS.

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